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Magha 28, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. L contains Nos. 1 - 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 17, 1961/Magha 28, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dwivedi—Absent. He was very anxious to put a number of questions yesterday. Sardar Iqbal Singh—Absent. Next question.

Espionage Ring

\+

*84. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Deb:
Shrima'i Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Sampath:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Assar:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Goray:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi.
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Naldurgkar:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia.
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Dhanagar:
Shri Damani:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether three espionage rings have been unearthed in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons arrested so far;

(d) to what Ministries do they belong;

(e) whether the missing papers, if any, have been recovered from them; and

(f) what special steps have been taken to stop recurrence of such incidents?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (f). Four cases of leakage of information contained in secret documents to some foreign Embassy personnel and a foreign firm have come to notice recently. Eight persons have been arrested in this connection including six junior Government officials of the Planning Commission and the Ministries of External Affairs and Defence. No papers appear to be missing. Appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that such leakages do not occur.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जैसा वजीर दाखिला ने फरमाया है, कोई पेपर गायब नहीं हुआ तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब उन लोगों पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं और कोई पेपर गायब नहीं हुआ है तो असली जुर्म की नवैयत क्या है।

[شری اے - ایم - طارق - جیسا وزیر داخلہ نے فرمایا ہے کوئی چوری غائب نہیں ہوا - تو میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ان لوگوں پر مقدمہ چل رہے ہیں اور کوئی چیز غائب نہیں ہوا ہے تو اصلی جرم کی نوعیت کیا ہے]

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : कुछ लोगों ने, जो पकड़े गये हैं, जो सीक्रेट कागजात थे उन की नकलें दूसरे लोगों को दे दी हैं, और बाजे मौकों पर जो इत्तला उन में थी उस को उन्होंने और तरह पर उन तक पहुंचा दिया ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : चूंकि इस से येश्तर भी एक या दो मौकों पर ऐसे वाकयात हुए जब कि हमारी वजारतों की जरूरी और खुफिया फाइलें चोरी हुई, इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या होम मिनिस्ट्री ने या हमारे इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने कोई ऐसी कार्रवाई की जिस से कि वजारतों के अन्दर ऐसी फाइलों को महफूज रखने का कोई इन्तजाम हो सके, और अगर नहीं है तो क्या आइन्दा करने के लिये कोई चीज पेश नजर है ?

[شری اے - ایم - طارق - چونکہ اس سے پیشتر بھی ایک یا دو بار ایسے واقعات ہوئے جب کہ ہماری وزارتوں کی ضروری اور خفیہ فائلیں چوری ہوئیں - اس لئے میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا ہوم منسٹری نے یا ہمارے ایلٹیلیجینس ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے کوئی ایسی کارروائی کی جس سے کہ وزارتوں کے اندر ایسی فائلیں کو محفوظ رکھنے کا کوئی انتظام ہو سکے - اور اگر نہیں ہے تو کیا آئندہ کرنے کے لئے کوئی چیز پیش نظر ہے-]

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : इस के लिये खास तौर पर कायदे बनाये गये हैं, और उन कायदों के मुताबिक अमल किया जाय, इस की ज्यादा ताकीद की गई है । अगर उन कायदों के मुताबिक पूरी तौर पर अमल किया जाय तो यह उम्मीद है कि किसी को भी इस तरह से इस किस्म की इतलात देने का मौका नहीं होगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Government is in a position to disclose which foreign embassies and which foreign firms have been trying to get secret information from the officers of the Ministries of the Government of India in this clandestine way?

Shri G. B. Pant: No officers as such are involved. People who have been found guilty of such leakages belong to the subordinate ministerial class: that is, they are either assistants or section officers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know which foreign embassy or foreign firm is involved in this kind of acquisition of secret information in a criminal way.

Shri G. B. Pant: One particular firm is involved—hon. Members will excuse me if I do not give the name of it—it is a foreign firm.

Some Hon. Members: Embassies also.

Shri Tyagi: What steps have been taken against that firm? (*Interruptions*).

Shri G. B. Pant: The case is under investigation and action will be taken.

Shri Tyagi: Has any action been taken against the employees of the Government of India and if so what action has been actually taken against those who are responsible?

Shri G. B. Pant: Of these four cases, investigation has been completed in the case of two. Four persons have been arrested and detained under the Preventive Detention Act.

Some Hon. Members: The names of the embassies can be given. Why can't they be?

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: The point of order is this. This is a serious matter involving the security of our country. The hon. Home Minister says that investigation is proceeding. After investigation is over these people may be exonerated, but at the same time I want to know from you whether the Minister would be in a position to withhold information from the House.

Shri G. B. Pant: I think I can seek the indulgence of the House and of hon. Members to allow me not to give information, divulgence of which I do not think will be in the public interest.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has raised a point of order. The hon. Minister thinks that it is not in the public interest to disclose the information. Normally, we should not interfere at all. Particularly in this case merely because an accusation is made against somebody, we should not presume there is a *prima facie* case. Ultimately the party may be exonerated, and the whole thing may turn out to be false. Should we not have so much of confidence in our Ministers and allow them to take this House into confidence at such time that they consider to be appropriate. When we are dealing with embassies it will be inconvenient and it will be dangerous. After all it may be true, or it may not be true. I would, therefore, leave it to the hon. Minister at this stage to decide whether he should disclose or not. He says he will say it at some time if he finds that the allegations are true.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The allegations are against certain employees of ours. The Home Minister has said that action is being taken against them. There are no allegations against embassies; so, we cannot take any action against them. We only want their names—which are those embassies which have been trying to get secret information from our Ministries.

Shri G. B. Pant: May I clear up the position. I said that there are four cases. With regard to two, four of our employees have been detained under the Preventive Detention Act. The other two are under investigation. I may also add that the representatives, or the junior officials of the embassies concerned in the two cases in which our own employees have been detained, have been sent out of our country. That is, they have returned to their country. I feel that it is a delicate matter. The embassies themselves may or may not have any knowledge of the case.

Shri Vajpayee: They must be having knowledge.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not think that they have.

Shri Vajpayee: Are we to understand that these employees are functioning on their behalf?

Shri G. B. Pant: Not that they are functioning on their behalf. I know our own Intelligence people made many enquiries of which the Government have no knowledge whatsoever. That may be the case. I am not protecting any embassy; I am not interested in it.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if the junior employees of those Embassies are Indian nationals or they are foreigners?

Shri G. B. Pant: They are foreigners and they have been sent away from the country.

Shri Ranga: Apart from the fact whether those Embassies and their employees can be treated as being guilty of trying to get information from us or not, what are the countries in regard to which this correspondence has been meddled with and in regard to which Government has been obliged to take this action?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, the information that has been meddled with does not relate to the countries to which those Embassies are attached.

Shri Ranga: We are not interested in regard to the Embassies here. Whether the Embassies are really responsible in trying to get this information or not is another question. But what are those countries relating to which there was this correspondence and there was this attempt on the part of some of the employees, either of the Embassies or of our own Ministry, to meddle with it?

Shri G. B. Pant: The documents which were the subject of the leakages need not necessarily concern other countries: some information may have related to matters concerning our own country. In some cases there may be some matters which also concern some other country. But I cannot give details about these things.

Shri Goray: Though the hon. Minister is refusing to give information, some information has already appeared in the press and some countries have been named. Is it good that this House should not get the information which the press is getting? What happens to the honour of these countries? Suppose the information given by the press is wrong. Should not the hon. Minister tell us what is the right thing and which are the countries?

Shri Ranga: And there have been editorial comments also.

Shri Goray: Only the House seems to be getting no information.

Shri G. B. Pant: No information was given to the press by the Government or any one on its behalf?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever happens happens in the public. If, for example, a man is arrested, even without the Home Minister giving any information to the newspapers that a particular man has been arrested, the newspaper correspondent gets that information; he makes enquiries here and there and something appears in the press. But it is one thing for newspapers to publish something and quite another for Government to make an authoritative statement with respect to that matter. Can't we appreciate the difference?

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission? It is for the Government to make an authoritative statement in the face of the statement appearing in the press. The statement in the press may not be correct and it might be prejudicial against the country. Therefore, Government should make an authoritative statement.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will also appreciate that immediately Government cannot rush to the press and say "this is correct". They are making an investigation. What is the meaning of this?

Shri Tyagi: Only this innocent information can be given, namely, to which Embassies those employees belonged who have been sent out of India, where were they employed. This information is innocent. It does not attribute to any person.

Shri G. B. Pant: That is a very ingenious way of putting the same question!

Shri Braj Raj Singh: To which countries have they been sent?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there is any harm in saying to which Embassies these employees belonged. In view of the interest hon. Members are taking on this matter, I do not think it will be wrong for the hon. Minister to give the names of the Embassies to which these employees belonged, who have been sent out.

Shri Tyagi: It is a factual information.

Shri G. B. Pant: If the names of the Embassies are given, then all the answers that I have given so far about the difficulty of disclosing the information become meaningless. But if you order me.....

Mr. Speaker: Next question. We have had enough.

Working Hours in Government Offices

*85. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the working hours in Government offices or effect an increase in the working hours;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some proposals have been made so far as the working hours and holidays are concerned with regard to the High Courts and other offices concerned with these Ministries. May I know if anything is being done in regard to the working hours of these offices, to change the working hours or do something of that kind?

Shri G. B. Pant: The High Court Judges are not governed by the orders issued by Government. The orders that Government issue apply to their own staff which is directly working under the Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पिछले दिनों समाचार-पत्रों में इस आशय का समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि गवर्नमेंट यह विचार कर रही है कि महीने में दो शनिवारों को छुट्टी हो और प्रति दिन एक घंटा काम बढ़ा दिया जाए । क्या इस पर कभी विचार किया गया था या विचार ही नहीं किया गया था ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : इस पर विचार हुआ था , लेकिन यही रखा गया कि जो समय इस वक्त है वही रहे, मगर दो सनीचरों के बदले एक सनीचर को छुट्टी हो ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the circumstances under which Governments changed the recommendations of the Pay Commission regarding working on two Saturdays in the month? What were the specific reasons?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, the Government thought that the people working under the Government would be able to do their work better and to do more of it if there was only one Saturday holiday in a month and not two.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that the employees are now working on three full Saturdays, instead of four half Saturdays, may I know whether there is any arrangement made in regard to their holidays, to compensate for this extra day of working?

Shri G. B. Pant: I did not quite follow the question, but it is true that formerly the offices were closed for half of the day on Saturdays and now they work on Saturdays as on other days of the week.

Shri Tangamani: That means that they are now working for one extra day, which was not contemplated in the Pay Commission report. I wanted to know whether any alternative arrengement is being made to compensate this, by way of giving holidays or otherwise?

Shri G. B. Pant: There are. I think, certain concessions regarding holidays etc., but I cannot give the details; nor can I say that that arrangement is being made by way of compensation for cutting out one Saturday out of the two proposed by the Pay Commission.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There was mention some time back that the office hours should be staggered in order to avoid the high traffic incidence. May I know if anything has been done in this respect?

Shri G. B Pant: It was found that such an arrangement would be very

inconvenient to the people serving in government offices. Their children have to go to school at a particular hour; they have to arrange for their meals etc. and also adjust their programme accordingly. Besides, looking at the present arrangements, it was found that any other arrangement whereby different offices are opened at different hours would also be not conducive to the efficiency and expeditious disposal of office work.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Do Government contemplate restoring the Saturday-off and rearrange the work for the rest of the week. so that the employees can keep fit and take exercise on the off Saturdays?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, I hope they are keeping fit, and I wish they could take exercise everyday. Why reserve the exercise only for one day in a fortnight?

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : जब गवर्नमेंट ने पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को एक ऐवार्ड को तौर पर स्वीकार करने की घोषणा की है तो फिर उस से काम लेने और छुट्टियों आदि के बारे में परिवर्तन क्यों किया गया है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : ऐवार्ड के मुताबिक जो कि उसकी माली बातें हैं वो यानी उन की तन्ख्वाह के बारे में और एलाउन्स के बारे में वो उन चीजों को गवर्नमेंट ने पूरी तरह माना है । मगर कुछ बातों का उन के फायदे के लिए बदलाव किया है और कुछ छोटी छोटी बातों में ऐसे बदलाव भी किये हैं जिन से कि उन को नुकसान न हो ।

World Bank Act for Third Plan

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*86. **Shri Osman Ali Khan:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Damani:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ayyakannu:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two-member World Bank Mission has since concluded discussions with Government regarding aid for Third Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the amount of aid expected from this source; and

(c) what are the projects in the Third Plan considered for assistance by this team?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Not yet.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the amount of aid expected from the World Bank as that will depend on the projects which are finally selected by the Bank, for assistance.

(c) The Mission has indicated that it is tentatively considering the following projects for assistance:

(i) Development of the Calcutta Port;

(ii) Power development in the D.V.C. and Bombay areas;

(iii) Production of coal in the private sector;

(iv) Development of Railways; and

(v) Additional funds for Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.

No final decision has, however, yet been taken by the Bank in regard to any of these projects.

Shri Osman Ali Khan: May I know whether the assistance of the World Bank is being sought for the rural electrification programme which will improve the agricultural base of the Third Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is for assistance from another organisation, that is, the International Development

Association. That project is being considered.

Shri Osman Ali Khan: May I know whether the assistance of the World Bank is being sought for the development of the Madras and Bombay ports?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I gave a list of the five projects for which assistance is being sought at present.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether it is aid or loan and if it is a loan, what are the terms about interest and mode of payment?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is in the preliminary stage. The Bank gives loans at rates of interest that vary from time to time. If the hon. Member asks a question, I can give the interest of the past loans.

Shri Raghunath Singh: For the present one?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is being considered. Whether they will be included for loan or not, it is premature to say.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that besides the direct loans, the Bank proposes bilateral aid through an international consortium and if so, what is the nature of it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is under the Aid India Club. A meeting is proposed to be held in April in which the matter will come up.

Shri Damani: The heading of the question is, World Bank aid for Third Plan. I want to know if it will be aid or we have applied for loan or both and if both, how much for aid and how much for loan.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Aid is a general term in which loans are included. The Bank gives loans, not aid.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Joseph Rucinski, Director of operations made a statement to the effect that the Bank is formulating its basic approach towards our Plans, and if so, whether that approach is being formulated or not by now?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Mission that is at present touring came for two purposes. The first was to make a fresh study of the economic situation and the prospects in the country. The second was to examine the projects for which assistance can be given. Both these are going on at present. Although the leader Mr. Sucinski has left, the other Members are still in the country.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know what is the total amount of assistance asked for by the Government from the World Bank, and whether this aid from the Bank is intended to meet the entire expenditure of the schemes to be selected for this purpose in the Third Plan or to meet only the foreign exchange requirements of the schemes?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I could not follow the second part of the question. To the first part, as I understand it, how much we have asked for from the Bank, we have not given any figures. They select the projects. If the projects are finalised, that would give us the quantum of aid that we will get.

Shri Kodiyan: Is it for the entire project or for the foreign exchange requirements only?

Mr. Speaker: Are they giving the loan for whatever might be the expenditure for the entire project or only to meet the foreign exchange expenditure?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The foreign exchange content not for the entire expenditure.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether it is left to the Bank to select the projects or we submit certain proposals and we select ourselves the projects and place them before the Bank and then the Bank makes the selection?

Mr. Speaker: It is obvious.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: These projects are selected after series of discussions with the departments concerned. At present, the mission that is in the country has met the departments of the Government of India, the State Governments and some of the private organisations also. They are selected after very intensive study and discussion.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: That is not the question.

Mr. Speaker: It is obvious. The hon. Member wants to know whether in the first instance tentative proposals regarding the projects are made by the Government and then submitted for consideration to the World Bank.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The World Bank by itself does not do so.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is mooted by us.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever wants a loan has to do that.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:. May I know whether the World Bank will have the final say while sanctioning aid for these projects or the Government of India will be in a position to get this money from the World Bank on its own terms.

Mr. Speaker: It is the lender who has the final say.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: If it has the final say, the difficulty is, the Government of India wants to develop coal mines in the public sector in the Third Plan but the World Bank wants to help the coal mines in the private sector.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow what is obvious. The lender wants to be satisfied about the soundness of a project. If he is not satisfied, what is the meaning of final say with us?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Minister was heard to say that the World Bank is considering giving aid for exploitation of coal in the private sector. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 says that fresh coal shall be exploited in the public sector. How can they do that? That is the point.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member is misconstruing the answer. I said in the projects, production of coal in the private sector. It is not banned. A part of the production is in the private sector at present.

Mr. Speaker: Existing production.

Shri Hem Barua: It should be additional quantity in the private sector.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether the Government is aware that the Chief Minister of West Bengal Dr. B. C. Roy is negotiating with the World Bank for a loan of Rs. 200 crores for the development of Greater Calcutta and whether that loan or aid comes under this Third Plan aid?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): No.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is he negotiating?

Mr. Speaker: It is not included. That is how I understand.

Purchase of Mechanical Spare Parts

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*87. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 703 on the 24th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Enquiry Committee headed by Shri Vishnu Sahay, to enquire into the deal with a Canadian firm which supplied spare parts for army mechanical transport vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason for the delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee is examining the matter and a report is expected sometime soon.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: As Shri Vishnu Sahay is now appointed Governor of Assam, may I know whether they are appointing some other member for this enquiry?

Shri Krishna Menon: When the Cabinet Secretary was appointed Governor of Assam, the work still continued. There is always a Cabinet Secretary. Naturally it takes a little time to get over. Investigations have gone on. I believe, at the present moment, certain aspects are in the hands of a Technical committee. It will be actually considered and I am told that the report will be made shortly.

Shri Morarka: May I know the total amount paid to the firm and whether any payment was made after the enquiry was ordered?

Shri Krishna Menon: I want notice of that question.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: By what time will the report of the committee be submitted? Have the committee indicated any time?

Shri Krishna Menon: They have not given us a date. Certain aspects of it were referred to a technical committee some time in January, and unless that report comes, they cannot finalise their report. They said it would be submitted very shortly.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the spare parts are now being manufactured in the defence establishment; if so, to what extent this has minimised our dependence on foreign imports?

Shri Krishna Menon: Another question may be tabled.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It does arise out of this.

Shri Morarka: Since this matter was commented upon by the Public Accounts Committee and a very huge amount is involved in this transaction, may I know what steps Government has taken to expedite this enquiry and whether this technical committee has completed deliberations and submitted a report?

Shri Krishna Menon: When a committee has been appointed, Government cannot force them to give the report reply.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, the hon. Minister has said it will be submitted shortly.

Shri Morarka: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister and also you, Sir, to the fact that there was a similar enquiry committee appointed to go into other irregularities in the same Ministry in respect of spare parts of aircraft etc.? That report also, though many years have passed, has not yet been received. In the same way, this is an important matter, and this report may be lost to us for years. May I therefore request that a definite date may be

fixed by which this report may be submitted, so that the House may be seized of the matter?

Mr. Speaker: Naturally, hon. Members are anxious to know how the matter stands. If a committee is appointed, it is for the purpose of getting its report. If they take an indefinite time to submit their report, what is the object of appointing the committee?

Shri Krishna Menon: This is a responsible committee consisting of the Cabinet Secretary as Chairman and three Secretaries of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean to say that the Minister cannot ask them to expedite if he is anxious to get all these things done?

Shri Krishna Menon: The Minister has not said he has not asked them. I can give you the dates. These are very important matters. They have examined large numbers of witnesses and taken their evidence. In the meanwhile, on account of public exigencies, the Cabinet Secretary of that time has gone to another position. The next person has got to acquaint himself with that matter, and then we have appointed a technical sub-committee on certain details.

Mr. Speaker: Every process is being adopted.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: At least the House should be informed as to what ground has been already covered, so that we may be able to judge.

Mr. Speaker: In greater detail nothing can be laid.

Service of Librarians

*88. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 165 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the finalisation of the scheme of creation of service of librarians; and

(b) the time by which the scheme is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The question is still under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the service proposed to be created will be on a central basis or State-wise?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The service is proposed to be created for the librarians who are employed in the various departments of the Central Government.

Scientific and Industrial Research

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*89. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a programme for development of scientific and industrial research and establishment of new national laboratories has recently been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, including its financial implications?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Programmes for development of scientific and industrial research are continuing ones and can never be finalised.

(b) Some of the plans for the Third Plan period relate to consolidation and development of existing and establishment of new laboratories. The final allocation for the III Plan is still under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what new laboratories are under the contemplation of the Government to

be set up in the Third Plan, and whether all these laboratories will be national laboratories or regional laboratories?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have under contemplation the establishment of two national laboratories and one regional laboratory during the Third Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know where the regional laboratory will be located, and whether the Ministry is making any effort to distribute these laboratories equitably among the different regions of the country.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The answer to the first part is that it has not yet been decided; the answer to the second part is: yes.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: We are going to enter the first year of the Third Plan in 1961-62. So, can we not know what the exact programmes are which the Ministry is taking up for the first year of the Third Plan?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already indicated that if anything is asked about the Third Plan. I will certainly give a reply, but the finalisation of the scientific programme is, to my mind, a very difficult question to answer.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Let us know about the first year of the Third Plan.

Mr. Speaker: He wants notice.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I can give the reply if he wants.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the approximate amount of money to be set apart for the development of scientific and industrial research during the Third Plan?

Shri Humayun Kabir: For development during the Third Plan, the tentative allocation is Rs. 30 crores, but it has not yet been finalised.

अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय जांच समिति

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श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथर :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री आसर :
श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री पांगरकर :
श्री अय्यकण्णु :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २४ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६९५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय जांच समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ;

(ग) सरकार ने रिपोर्ट पर यदि कोई कार्यवाही की है तो वह क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्री आलो) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ) . अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारिणी परिषद् ने अपनी १२ और १३ फरवरी १९६१ की बैठक में एक उप-समिति नियुक्त की है जिस में परिषद् के ही सदस्य हैं । यह समिति जांच समिति द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट की परीक्षा करेगी और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा अपने विचार परिषद् के सामने रखेगी । इस बीच में विश्वविद्यालय

के अधिकारियों ने रिपोर्ट छपवाने के लिए कार्रवाई की है। प्राप्त होते ही रिपोर्ट और उस में की गई सिफारिशों का सारांश सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा। रिपोर्ट के संबंध में कार्यकारिणी परिषद् के विचार मालूम हो जाने पर ही इस बात पर विचार किया जाएगा कि सरकार को क्या कार्रवाही करनी चाहिए।

I shall also read in English.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). At its meeting held on the 12th & 13th February, 1961, the Executive Council of the Aligarh Muslim University has appointed a sub-Commitee of its own members to examine the Report of the Enquiry Committee and submit its views to the Council at the earliest possible date. The University authorities have meanwhile taken steps to get the copies of the Report printed and the same, together with a summary of its recommendations, will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received. The action, if any, to be taken by Government will be considered when the views of the Executive Council on the Report are available.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मूल प्रश्न में तो यह पूछा गया है कि जांच समिति की मुख्य सिफ़ारिशें क्या हैं और माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बताया है कि कार्यकारिणी परिषद् ने एक समिति बनाई है, जो उस पर विचार कर रही है। परन्तु ये सिफारिशें समाचार पत्रों में तो प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं। क्या वे शिक्षा मंत्रालय को अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : शिक्षा मंत्रालय में एक कापी आ गई है। मैं तीन चार रोज से में रिपोर्ट को सदन की टेबल पर रखूंगा, ताकि सब मेम्बर देख सकें कि क्या सिफ़ारिशें हैं ?

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या शिक्षा मंत्री जी को ऐसी भी जानकारी मिली है कि जांच समिति के किसी सदस्य से पंजाब सरकार ने यह पूछा कि उन्होंने पंजाब सरकार से बिना अनुमति लिये हुए जांच समिति में सम्मिलित होना क्यों स्वीकार किया और अब ऐसी स्थिति है कि उन को पंजाब सरकार केअधीन उस पद से, जहां वह काम कर रहे थे, त्यागपत्र देना पड़ा है ? यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में पंजाब सरकार से जानकारी ली है ?

Mr. Speaker: What was the Punjab Government to do with this?

Shri Vajpayee: One of the Enquiry Committee Members was from Punjab and the Punjab Government has taken exception to his inclusion in the enquiry committee.

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह तो सच है कि वहां के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के सदस्य इस कमेटी के मेम्बर थे और यह भी सच है कि उन से पूछा गया था कि उन्होंने बिना सरकार को पूछे कमिटी की सदस्यता क्यों मंजूर की, लेकिन जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, उन के इस्तीफ़े का सम्बन्ध इस एन्क्वायरी से कुछ नहीं है। दूसरे कारणों से उन पर यह कार्यवाही की गई होगी।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : जिस समय जांच समिति कार्य कर रही थी, क्या उस समय भी शिक्षा मंत्री जी की जानकारी में इस प्रकार के प्रश्न आये थे कि जो लोग समिति के समक्ष गवाहियां देने के लिए आये थे, उन के साथ एसे व्यवहार किये गये कि वे स्पष्ट और निष्पक्ष रूप से समिति के समक्ष अपनी गवाहियां न दे सके ?

लेकिन उस के पश्चात् भी जिन लोगों ने समिति के समक्ष गवाहियां दीं, उन को विश्वविद्यालय में परेशान किया जा रहा है, यदि हां तो क्या शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार के निर्देश उक्त विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति को देंगे

कि इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई को रोका जाए ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : अभी तक इसकी कोई इत्तिला नहीं है। आप अगर कोई इस तरह का उदाहरण मुझे दें तो मैं अवश्य उपकुलपति को लिखूंगा।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : इत्तिला तो आपको उसी समय हो गई थी जब कि इंजीनियरिंग कालेज के प्रिंसिपल को पीटने का काण्ड हुआ था। एक दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट का हैड था, उन के खिलाफ यूनिवर्स्टी ने डिपार्टमेंटल इनक्वायरी बिठाई थी तथा और भी जो लोग ज्यों त्यों कर के गवाहियां देने के लिए आए थे, उनको भी इस प्रकार से प्र परेशान किया जा रहा है ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह सच है कि एक साहब पीटे गये थे। लेकिन यह भी निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि इस इनक्वायरी से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध था।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कार्यकारिणी परिषद् ने जो उप-समिति नियुक्त की है वह कितना समय विचार करने में लगायेगी, उस के बाद परिषद् स्वयं कितना समय लगायेगी और फिर सरकार कितना समय लगायेगी और कब इन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया जा सकेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : रिपोर्ट मैं तीन चार दिन में सदन के सामने रख दूंगा। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है मार्च के प्रथम सप्ताह में यह रिपोट एग्जेक्टिव काउंसिल के पास चली जाएगी और उस के ऊपर शीघ्र ही कारवाई की जाएगी, ज्यादा देर नहीं लगेगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चूंकि जब एक बार शासन किसी सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय कर लेता है तो उसको बदला नहीं जाता क्योंकि यह एक प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न बन जाता है इसलिए कोई निर्णय करने से पहले क्या इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका दिया जायगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, अवश्य ?

श्री वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने जिन अध्यापक महोदय के पीटे जाने का उल्लेख किया था वह जब जांच समिति के सामने गए तो जांच समिति ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी जांच पड़ताल करने से इन्कार कर दिया और उन को कहा कि आपके लिए पुलिस का दरवाजा खुला हुआ है, आप वहां जा कर अपनी शिकायत लिखवायें ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जहां मारपीट होती है वहां पुलिस को ही जाना पड़ता है और पुलिस ही उसका फैसला कर सकती है। माननीय सदस्य को कुछ मालूम था तो उनको चाहिये था कि वह कमेटी के सामने गवाही देने के लिए जाते। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है माननीय सदस्य को गवाही देने के लिए बुलाया गया था लेकिन वह गवाही देने के लिए नहीं गए ।

श्री वाजपेयी : On a point of clarification. Sir. गवाही देने के लिए क्यों नहीं गया, इस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि समिति ने जो तिथियां नियत की थीं, वे मेरे लिए सुविधा-जनक नहीं थीं और उन तिथियों में मैं जा नहीं सकता था। मैंने मांग की थी समिति से कि संसद् का जब सत्र चलता हो उस समय मुझे गवाही देने के लिए बुलाया जाए लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ और जो तिथियां मुकर्रर की गईं, उनमें जाना मेरे लिए सम्भव नहीं हुआ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might have immediately written to the Minister. Instead of waiting for a question and for this Budget Session, he could have easily written to the hon. Minister saying that he

was not allowed to appear. Is that not so?

Shri Vajpayee: There was no question of allowing.....

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If he had written to me, I could easily have requested the committee to make it convenient for him to appear before the committee.

Shri Vajpayee: I did write to the committee.

Mr. Speaker: He might have written to the committee, but the hon. Member knows too well that if the committee was not prepared to do so, he could have written to the hon. Minister. The Minister is here responsible to the House.

Shri Tangamani: It is a peculiar position. A committee is set up, and a Member is willing to give evidence, but the committee is not willing to take it.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जिन सज्जन को पीटा गया था, उनको इसलिए नहीं पीटा गया कि वह गवाही देने जा रहे थे । मैं जानना हूं कि उनको पीटने के अन्य और कौन कौन से कारण थे ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मेरा ख्याल है पुलिस में केस चला होगा, मगर मुझे ठीक पता नहीं है और मैं पता करूंगा । बात यह है कि किसी आदमी के साथ अगर इस तरह से मारपीट हो तो उसके ऊपर पुलिस ही कार्रवाई कर सकती है, और कोई क्या कर सकता है ।

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister has said that he will place the report on the Table of the House. In view of the interest that hon. Members are taking in this matter, and since the matter has been coming up here I shall certainly allow a discussion on this report. Then, hon. Members can certainly say that the report is not complete, the committee has not allowed opportunities for persons who offered themselves or that others who offered themselves were prevented by force and otherwise and so on; all these allegations can be made, and then they can be refuted; and if still the allegations are true, and further action is called for, the House may direct as to what more has to be done.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मैं एक अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । इस यूनिवर्सटी का नाम मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सटी है, इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि यह इम्प्रेशन नहीं पड़ने देना चाहिये लोगों पर कि हम लोग जो हिन्दू हैं, वे कुछ ज्यादा उसके पीछे पड़ गए हैं । हमको यह दिखलाना है कि हम हिन्दू जो हैं वे मुसलमानों के साथ और भी ज्यादा मुहब्बत करते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am interested in the reputation of the House more than the hon. Member is. The hon. Member, unfortunately, is creating that kind of impression. We have allowed any amount of discussion over the report on the affairs of the Banaras Hindu University. Therefore, this is nothing compared to the opportunities that have been given to discuss the affairs of the Banaras Hindu University. Therefore, even the suggestion that has been made is not right. The hon. Member who has made that suggestion is as much a representative as the hon. Minister who comes from that area or from the nearby area. Hon. Members do much more harm than any good by making that kind of suggestion which seems to be at the back of their minds. I am here to see that no such impression is created; I would not allow any impression to go round that any one community is trying to discriminate against another community on account of communal considerations, and that this Parliament which is the supreme and highest authority in this country has tried to indulge in

communal recriminations; it is absolutely not so. I am really sorry that such an allegation ought to have been made and that kind of an advice from an elder Member ought to have come so far as this matter is concerned.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I have been a member of the Aligarh court, and, therefore, I know something more about it.

Mr. Speaker: He may know, but he must also have appeared before this committee. He may have been a member of the court, but even he might have erred. This House is superior to the hon. Member, and it is for this House to judge and not independently for any hon. Member. Such kind of aspersions ought not to be made.

Acharya Kripalani: Is it not proper that Government should take steps to see that these communal names are dropped from the names of these universities?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Hem Barua: The Enquiry Committee has made a suggestion to the effect that the Muslim character of the University be obliterated by adopting measures in the matter of admission of students and appointment of teachers on merits.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं एक आवश्यक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि इसी सदन में माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने एक बार यह कहा था कि विश्व विद्यालय के उप कुलपति को इस प्रकार का वह परामर्श देंगे कि समिति के समक्ष जब गवाहियां हो तो उन में जहां तक सम्भव हो वह न बैठें। सम्भव है कि उन के शब्दों में और मेरे इन शब्दों में कुछ अन्तर हो लेकिन उन के कथन का सार यही था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कमेटी के चैयरमैन को क्या कुछ व्यक्तियों ने लिख कर ऐसा आवेदन-पत्र भी दिया था कि हम गवाहियां देने के लिए आना चाहते हैं लेकिन उस समिति के समक्ष आना चाहते हैं जिस में उपकुलपति मौजूद न हों? क्या यह सत्य है कि प्रायः सभी बैठकों में जिन में गवाहियां ली गई वह उपस्थित रहे?

Mr. Speaker: He may reserve his further comments.

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां यह सत्य है कि मैं ने इस सदन में कहा था कि अगर वाइस-चांसलर के खिलाफ कुछ चार्जिज हैं तो यह एक मामूली बात है कि उनको कमेटी पर नहीं बैठना चाहिये। इसी सदन में मैं ने यह कहा था और यह मेरी जो राय थी वह वाइस-चांसलर को भी मालूम थी। लेकिन एक्ट में इस तरह का प्राविजन है कि वाइस-चांसलर कमेटी में बैठ सकते हैं और वह बैठे। उनको किसी भी तरह से रोका नहीं जा सकता था।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या किसी सदस्य ने कमेटी के चेयरमैन को लिख कर दिया था कि .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर, मि० तारिक।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह हकीकत है कि वाइस-चांसलर अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सटी अकसर जो मिटिंग्ज हुई उन में वह बैठे नहीं और खास तौर पर ऐसी मीटिंग्ज में जिन में उनको यह अंदेशा था कि उन के खिलाफ इस किस्म के चार्जिज आएंगे, उन्होंने बिल्कुल भी शिरकत नहीं की?

[شری اے - ایم - طارق - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ حقیقت ہے کہ وائس چانسلر علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی اکثر جو میٹنگز ہوئیں ان میں وہ نہیں بیٹھے اور

خاص طور پر ایسی میٹیلگز میں جن میں از و یہ اندیشہ تھا کہ انکے خلاف اس قسم کے چارجز آئینگے انہوں نے بالکل بھی شرکت نہیں کی]

डा० कां० लां० श्रीमाली : जब गवाहियां ली जा रही थें और जब मीटिंग्ज हो रही थीं तो वाइस चांसलर बराबर मौजूद रहे। जब डेलीबेरेशंस हो रही थी, वहां जब रिपोर्ट तैयार हो रही थी उस वक्त वाइस-चांसलर मौजूद नहीं थे। लेकिन यह सच नहीं है कि वह गवाहियों के वक्त मौजूद नहीं थे। जब गवाहियों हो रहीं थी तो वह बराबर मौजूद थे।

Shri Ansar Harvani: When I appeared before the committee, the Vice-chancellor was not present.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am more sure of my statement than the hon. Member is. The Vice-chancellor was present practically at all the sessions, except one or two about which I do not know. It was only when the committee was deliberating that he was not present. When I make a statement on the floor of the House, the hon. Member should accept it.

Barsua Mines

*91. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time schedule was originally fixed in respect of the development of the Barsua iron ore mines;

(b) whether the work is proceeding according to schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken for early execution of the project in this behalf?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Due to unforeseen difficulties like complicated foundation laying, there has been a delay of eleven months. The ore handling system was ready for operation in November 1960. Trial runs are going on and initial defects are being removed.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if Government have conducted an inquiry to find out much loss has been occasioned to Hindustan Steel because of this delay?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Actually there has been no inquiry and no occasion for inquiry. There has been a delay of a year, as I have already stated, and that was because of unforeseen circumstances which could not have been avoided.

Shri Morarka: May I know the price that the Rourkela Steel Plant is paying for purchase of iron ore from other sources as compared to the price which the steel works would have paid if the ore was purchased from Barsua mines?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: At present, Rourkela purchases iron ore from the State Trading Corporation. Just now I am not in a position to state the exact price which it is paying.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The hon. Minister stated during the last session that Rourkela is getting iron ore from the Bird and Company through S.T.C. at a cost of Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 per ton whereas the cost of production at Rourkela itself is Rs. 11 per ton. Now he says that he does not know. (*Interruption*).

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already stated that the purchase of iron ore for Rourkela is being made through the State Trading Corporation.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Bird and Company.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The purchase is not from Bird and Company alone. It is from other sources also.

Mr. Speaker: The point is that when it is available at Rs. 11 per ton, why Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 are being paid.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I want notice for that.

Shri Morarka: May I know what is the total quantity of iron ore purchased for the Rourkela Steel Plant from the other sources during these 11 months?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Just now the figure is not with me. The original question pertains to delay. If a separate question is asked, I shall answer.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What were the unavoidable circumstances because of which the commissioning of this mine was delayed by over a year?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There has been some delay in the supply of fabricated material by the contractor. In regard to that, necessary steps have been taken. Then there was the irregular nature of the rocks which necessitated detailed examination by the Geologist of Hindustan Steel. These were the reasons for the unavoidable delay.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the development of the Barsua mines is done under the private sector or the public sector?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The development of Barsua mines is being done by Hindustan Steel.

Oil Exploration in Jaisalmer

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*92. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Government's programme for the exploration of oil and gas in Jaisalmer area during the next two years;

(b) whether Government propose to take up this programme departmentally or through foreign agencies; and

(c) whether this particular area has been considered in the recent negotiations with various foreign agencies?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) About 400 square miles of geological mapping and geophysical survey, to be followed up by drilling a test well in case favourable results are obtained.

(b) Government are at present considering proposals for oil exploration in this area, received from foreign oil companies also.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what will be the result of the negotiations which have been carried on regarding the exploration of this area and other areas with foreign concerns, particularly the Italian concern?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some of the foreign concerns which are negotiating for this area had all the terms from us. They have gone back to their countries now. They are considering the whole matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now that the supply of gas from Pakistan is ruled out, may I know what priority will be given to the exploration of oil and gas in this particular area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What is ruled out?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is seen from Press reports that the proposal for gas supply from Pakistan which we were negotiating has been dropped.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. Let me correct the impression which has been created in the hon. Member's mind. The question of purchase of Sui gas from Pakistan has not been dropped from our side. The matter is still under consideration. Perhaps the Pakistan Government are considering to send a team very soon to persue the matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What was the offer of STANVAC in particular regarding the Rajasthan area? Where they prepared to bring the machinery which is already in this country? If so, what are the difficulties in the way of Government accepting their offer, and whether that offer is supported by the Rajasthan Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As I said, detailed of the negotiations are now being considered by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. The ball is now in their court. We have told them all that we had to say in this matter. Unless they give a final reply as to whether they accept the terms that have been offered to them or not, we cannot do anything in the matter.

I might add that we have already taken a decision that in the next Plan period oil exploration will be intensified in the Jaisalmer area.

Shri Kasliwal: Sometime ago the hon. Minister had given an answer that working conditions in this area were difficult and so exploration had been delayed. May I know whether Government have taken any steps now to improve the working conditions in that area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The difficulty of working conditions has been pointed out in connection with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission taking up work themselves. The working conditions could be improved, but because it might prove very expensive for the Commission to take this risk, we prefer to get this area explored by other parties also who might be in a better position to spend money there. But if such parties are not forthcoming, the Government of India in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will themselves consider as to what amount of risk has to be taken. Finally, the Government of India have taken a decision that if no other party is coming forth, they shall consider taking all possible steps to intensify oil exploration in that area.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What are the considerations which have again weighed with Government to have it done by the STANVAC in view of our experience of what they have done in West Bengal?

Shri K D. Malaviya: The Government of India have received an offer from one of the oil companies, which is the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. There are other companies also who have proposed to do some work there.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What are the foreign agencies other than the Standard Vacuum which have made offers in this connection?

Shri K. D. Malaviya There is a French oil company which is interested in that area. There is another American company which is also intersted in that area—the Continental Oil Company.

वायु-क्षेत्र का अतिक्रमण

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*९८. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :
श्री असर :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा कि :

(क) क्या १४ नवम्बर १९६० को श्वेत पत्र संख्या ४ के पटल पर रखे जाने

पश्चात् चीनी विमानो ने कभी भारत के वायु क्षेत्र का अतिक्रमण किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका विवरण सभा -पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) ऐसे अतिक्रमणों को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई, अथवा की जा रही है ?

तिरक्षा मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री फतेह सिंह राव गायकवाड़) (क) तथा (ख) जी हां। दो वायु क्षेत्र अतिक्रमनणो की रिपोट मिली है, एक ८ नवम्बर को और दूसरी २४ दिसम्बर, १९६० को।

(ग) चीन सरकार से विरोध किया गया है ।

I shall also read it in English.

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Two air violations, one on the 8th November and the other on the 24.h December, 1960 have been reported.

(c) A protest has been lodged with the Government of China.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Shri Vajpayee: What about part (c)?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that a protest has been launched.

Shri Tyagi: May I know where this incident occurred, the geographical position?

Shri Vajpayee: What steps have been taken to prevent such violations?

Mr. Speaker: There must be some decorum observed by hon. Members. Both the hon. Members cannot start together. I had actually called Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know the exact location, where these violations actually took place?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): On November 8, 1960, an aircraft flew over Chungthang in Sikkim (2740°N and 8835° E) from 12.00 hours to 12.26 hours. On December 24, 1960, an aircraft flew over Ukhimath (3032°N, 7905°E) at 09.03 hours.

The Ministry of External Affairs have lodged a protest with the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, New Delhi, in respect of these violations. The Government of China have once again been requested to instruct its subordinate authorities not to violate Indian air space, as such violations can easily to serious consequences.

Shri Tyagi: What is the response of the Chinese Embassy? Have they expressed regret or have they denied these facts?

Shri Krishna Menon: We have received no reply yet.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Do you hope to receive any?

Shri Assar: May I know whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have been kept informed in regard to the air violations pertaining to that State?

(No answer was given)

Shri Goray: Is it not a fact that the Chinese Prime Minister.....

Shri Vajpayee: Why has no reply been given to the question? The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has stated in the Asseembly that he has received no information that air violations are taking place.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he be given any information? It is the sole responsibility of this House. With respect to items under its sole jurisdiction should it go on informing the State Ministries as to what steps they are taking? Where is the responsibi-

lity to inform the State Government?

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, the air space of India has been violated; it is in U.P. The Chief Minister of that State has been kept in the dark.

Mr. Speaker: Every inch of territory here belongs to the Parliament also.

Shri Goray: Sir, is it not a fact that the Prime Minister of China has stated that if India has a suspicion that it is their aircraft which is violating Indian territory they could be shot down and that he had no objection. In view of what he had said what is the idea in lodging a protest?

Shri Tyagi: That was a taunting reply.

Mr. Speaker: The question now is why not the aircraft, in this case, shot down?

Shri Goray: My emphasis is on this. The Prime Minister of China had said that if we suspected it is Chinese aircraft we were free to shoot it down. When he has stated that, what is the sense in lodging a protest?

Shri Tyagi: We never want their permission to shoot down the plane. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members are answering each other. I think the hon. Prime Minister wants to say something.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I wish to say that protests have always to be made for various purposes. I am saying that for record, if not for nothing else, it has to be made even though we may not succeed, even though we may not expect a suitable reply. But, what I was going to point out was this.

The Chinese Government stated that in regard to a number of such overflights which had been noticed in the north-east corner of India—their case was—that they were not Chinese aircraft and that some other country had sent them. In fact, they have stated that definitely and they said they had proof of that. Whether it is there over there or whether it was here in the west, it is almost impossible to find out whose aircraft it is. They fly—in the present case, one at 25,000 ft. and the other at 35,000 ft.—at great heights.. They whisk past these heights; it is not possible for any country to identify them; (*Interruption*) not for any our country but to almost any country unless you have a fleet of aircraft hovering about in the air. We can only see it when it has passed.

My point is this. When we see such an aircraft, the enquiry we have to make first is, is it our aircraft? Because one can not distinguish our aircraft from others at such height. We know our aircraft of course. But we have to enquire first whether our aircraft is not anywhere in that vicinity. When we find that it is not our aircraft, then we presume it is a foreign aircraft. Besides, there are other factors too.

So far as the north-east corner of India is concerned, there is a conceivable possibility of aircraft other than Chinese aircraft being there. But when we come to this western part like the U.P. area, there is no such normal possibility. Abnormally, anything may happen; but normally it may not happen. Therefore, the presumption is, first, that it is not our aircraft. Secondly, therefore, it is a foreign aircraft; thirdly the presumption is, in regard to geography, that it is probably a Chinese aircraft. We have to proceed this way.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether science has not developed to such an extent as to identify aircraft in the air? May I know whether Government contemplate switching on to from the role of passive onlookers to one of positive action and shoot the aircraft to whomsoever it may belong, without giving any warning?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It took about 4 or 5 years for the Soviet Government to spot and shoot down an American aircraft U-2. For 4 years they had been functioning there before they could deal with that in that way, with all their great scientific knowledge and power.

Shri Karni Singhji: The aircraft was over our territory for 26 minutes. I think any jet could reach that height in about 5 minutes. Could we not have followed the standard procedure of at least forcing down the trespassers, even if we do not shoot them down?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I have to intervene. A jet is not standing by in the air. A jet has to come from somewhere; we have to inform them and it takes time. (*Interruption*).

Shri Karni Singhji: We have a network of airfields along the frontier.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How are we to protect in the sense in which the hon. Member means? No country in the wide world, not even the greatest powers, can do it in the sense in which he means.

Shri Karni Singhji: We had so many violations. Surely, we might have forced down one plane at least to identify that.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask one question, Sir? At one stage our hon. Prime Minister stated that it is very difficult to identify them. At an earlier stage, the Defence Minister told us that we had lodged a protest with the Chinese Government. If we could not identify the planes how could we lodge a protest? The hon. Prime Minister knows that China does not produce as yet planes which could fly at that height and that some other country must supply them with these planes. If China does not produce such planes and we also do not produce, there must be some other country giving them supplies. If we know the source, that is from which country they get the supplies we may lodge a protest with them as to why they, a friendly country, supply this kind of aircraft to be used against India.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just been trying to be very frank with the House. It is not usually done in such matters because a frank discussion of these matters is sometimes helpful to the opposite party. (*Interruption*). Hon. Members go on asking questions and I do not wish to say, 'No'. But I have to reply them. Normally, such questions are not asked because any answer is likely to be helpful to the other party. That is my difficulty.

I pointed out that in this particular case, by a process of elimination, we arrived at the conclusion that it must have been a Chinese aircraft—by a process of elimination and not by spotting.

Shri Nath Pai: But where did they come from?

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में मकानों की कमी

*८३ { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में मकानों की कमी को दूर करने के लिये और जमीन के बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को रोकने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एक योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने एकड़ भूमि के विकास के लिये योजना बनाई गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) दिल्ली भूमि के अधिग्रहण, विकास और वण्टन के लिये दिल्ली के मुख्यायुक्त ने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Science Museum in Delhi

*94. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 452 on the 21st November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Science Museum in Delhi has finally been decided and accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). It has been accepted in principle that a Science Museum should be established, but the details have yet to be worked out.

Paintings of Raja Ravi Varma

*95. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Warior:
Shri Pnnoose:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to collect all the original paintings of Raja Ravi Verma of Kerala, and

(b) whether any scheme has been prepared to create any memorial to that great master?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two of his paintings have been acquired by the National Gallery of Modern Art. The Lalit Kala Akademi has also brought out an album of his paintings in its series of contemporary Indian Art.

Petroleum Products

***96. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up to study the estimated demand of petroleum products during the Third Five Year Plan period has since finalised its report;

(b) if so, what is the estimated demand; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the demand?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The Oil Advisory Committee constituted for the preparation and review of forward estimates of consumption of petroleum products in the country has not so far completed their appraisal. Measures proposed to be adopted to meet the growing demand for petroleum products are detailed in the draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan. In the sphere of exploration, refining and distribution it is planned to intensify activity.

उत्तर प्रदेश को कोयले का संभरण

*२७. श्री ब्रजराज सिंह :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न

संख्या १८४६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने कृपा को करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने यह प्रार्थना की है कि लघु उद्योगों के लिये कोयले का अभ्यंश (कोटा) बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना कोयला मांगा गया है ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश को उसके औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए होने के कारण अधिक योग्यता देने के बारे में विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो अधिक कोयला कब दिया जायेगा ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य कोयला नियन्त्रक द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये वर्तमान अभ्यंश (कोटा) को उत्तर प्रदेश के लघु उद्योगों के लिए नियत किया है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये उपभोक्ताओं की विभिन्न श्रेणियों की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर कोयले का वण्टन (allotment) किया जाता है । अभी इस वण्टन को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Supply of Limestone and Dolomite for Steel Plants

*98. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that limestone and dolomite required by the steel plants are in short supply;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to overcome the shortage of these raw materials?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There has been some shortage of limestone due to the new plants not being able to locate or work their own quarries, particularly the Durgapur and Rourkela steel works. The position has been further aggravated due to occasional rail transport difficulties. The supplies from existing sources have therefore had to be rationalised.

2. The Bhilai steel plant has been drawing supplies of limestone and dolomite from Nandini and Hirri respectively and has experienced no difficulty. Rourkela's demands would be met in full after the completion of the mechanisation of quarries at Purnapani. Since Durgapur has not been able to locate its own quarries so far and Purnapani quarries are not yet fully mechanised, the supplies to these two plants are being arranged from Messrs. Bisra Stone & Lime Co. and a few other sources, The Tata Iron & Steel Co. and the Indian Iron & Steel Co. have been meeting their requirements from Messrs. Bisra Stone & Lime Co. and Satna Limestone Company. Mysore Iron & and Steel Works are also experiencing no difficulty in drawing their supply of limestone and dolomite.

3. Efforts are however being made to raise production by the Limestone Companies. Besides, investigations for new sources to meet the requirements of the existing as well as the new and expanded steel plants during the Third Five Year Plan are also in pro-

gress. With the increased production by the Limestone Companies and the new sources to be developed, it is expected that these difficulties will be overcome.

Projects to be Finance with Credit from U.S.S.R.

*99. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects to be started with the sixty crore rupees credit offered by the Soviet Union have been decided upon; and

(b) if so, which are those projects?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). No Sir. The projects to be financed from this credit are presently under negotiation with a Soviet Delegation which arrived in India on the 6th February, 1961.

United Provinces Commercial Corporation, Calcutta

*100. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Naryanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Provinces Commercial Corporation of Calcutta had been warned several times in the past for violations of Sea Customs Regulations and Import Control Regulations;

(b) if so, the number of times it has been so warned during 1958, 1959 and 1960; and

(c) in how many cases were penalties imposed under customs laws on this firm during each of the last 3 years and what is the amount involved?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Once in 1958, four times in 1959 and once in 1960.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The number of cases in which penalties were imposed on M/s. United Provinces Commercial Corporation Limited under Customs Laws during the last three years.

Year	*No. of cases*	*Amount of fine or penalty imposed*
1958	1	Rs. 280/- fine.
1959	1	Rs. 3,000/- fine and Rs. 1,000/- personal panalty
1960	3	Rs. 11,300/- fine Rs. 28,090/- fine Rs. 15,680/- fine

Central Sanskrit Institute

*101. **Shri Assar:**
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to his statement made on the 7th December, 1960 correcting the reply given to Starred Question No. 1230 on the 9th September, 1960 regarding the location of the Central Sanskrit Institute and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the location of the proposed Central Sanskrit Institute;

(b) if so, the place of location; and

(c) when construction will be undertaken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tirupathi.

(c) Pending construction work, the Tirupathi Devasthanams have agreed to place the building of the Oriental Institute at the disposal of the proposed Central Sanskrit Institute.

Pension Cases of Indo-Pak Employees

*102. **Shri Ramji Verma:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Government and the Pakistan Government have agreed to pay claims of certain types of displaced employees in both the countries to a retiring or superannuation pension;

(b) if so, what are the categories of employees that are being covered under this agreement; and

(c) what rules are being made applicable to enable them to get the pensions and retiring benefits?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the various agreements concluded with the Government of Pakistan is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 19].

(c) Pensions are sanctioned by the Government concerned in accordance with the rules applicable to displaced employees at the time of migration.

Cheap Books on Technical Subjects

*103. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Supakar:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 225 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) Whether the scheme for the production and distribution of cheaper editions of text books dealing with technical subjects has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Smuggling of Gold

*104. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese Quarter-Master and another Chinese sailor on board the ship 'Eastern Moon' while lying in Calcutta, were searched and arrested for smuggling gold;

(b) if so, what are the details of the search;

(c) how much gold was seized from the ship; and

(d) what action has been taken against the smugglers?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). A statement giving these details is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

On the morning of the 31st December, 1960, 4 members of a local rigging gang engaged on board m.v. "Eastern Moon" were intercepted at the jetty gate by the Calcutta Customs staff. On test with a metal detector, it appeared that 2 of them had gold concealed on or in their body; these two persons thereafter ejected 4 bars of gold each. On interrogation they stated that they had received the gold on board the vessel from a Chinese Quarter-Master and a Chinese sailor. These two Chinese, their quarters on the vessel, and the vessel in general were then searched

but without further results. No gold was seized directly from the vessel.

2. The total quantity of gold seized from the two labourers was 8 bars, each weighing approx. 16 tolas, and of a total value of Rs. 17,100 approximately.

(d) Adjudication proceedings before the Customs authorities as well as criminal proceedings have been instituted against the persons concerned.

Teachers

*105. **Shri Anthony Pillai:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Amjad Ali:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the 35th All-India Educational Conference demanding a minimum wage of Rs. 100 for teachers and appointment of a Pay Commission to study teachers' problems; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Polytechnic at Kendrapara

*106. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 201 on the 8th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Polytechnic Institute to be established at Kendrapara in Orissa has been established by now; and

(b) if not, what is the difficulty which has delayed its establishment so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Polytechnic has started functioning and the first batch of students has been admitted to diploma courses.

(b) Does not arise.

Loan from International Development Association

*107. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Damani:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Development Association is advancing a loan of about Rs. 23.75 crores to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Discussions are in progress with the representatives of the International Development Association regarding suitable projects. No decision has yet been taken by the Association regarding the assistance it may make available to India.

Noonmati Refinery

*108. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauri
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector refinery at Noonmati (Gauhati) has been completed;

(b) whether production has commenced from the wells so far drilled at Naharkatiya and Moran in Dibrugarh; and

(c) what is the estimated annual production from these wells?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir; This project is under construction

(b) Production from the wells drilled at Naharkatiya and Moran, to feed the public-sector refineries has not commenced as yet. A small quantity is, however, being produced for supply to Digboi refinery.

(c) The annual production from the Oil India Private Limited areas will be known after the oil-fields have been fully developed and the final assessment of the reserves made. At present it is planned to produce 2.75 million tons of crude oil per annum from these wells.

Archaeological Excavations at Aswan Dam Site

***109. Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2372 on the 23rd December, 1960 regarding international participation in Aswan Dam Excavations and state:

(a) whether the Director General of Archaeology in India also accompanied the party to initiate them into the work;

(b) whether any preliminary report has been received from the officers of the Department of Archaeology doing excavations at Aswan;

(c) if so, whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table; and

(d) the amount set apart for these excavations by way of (i) Travelling Allowance, (ii) actual expenses connected with the excavations, and (iii) transportation of excavated materials to India?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Director General of Archaeology was deputed to Egypt for a period of about 10 days to select a site for the excavation.

(b) The excavation has not yet started.

(c) Does not arise.

	Rs.
(d) (i) Travelling Allowance	36,200
(ii) Excavation Charges	1,00,000
(iii) Transportation of material	3,000

Boot Plant

***110. Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether machinery for the establishment of a Boot Plant at Government Harness and Saddlery Factory at Kanpur has been received from the foreign country;

(b) if so, when the plant is likely to be established;

(c) whether some of the officers or workers are likely to be given training; and

(d) if so, where and whether in India or abroad?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Most of the Machinery has arrived and the remainder is expected to be delivered in two months time.

(b) The plant will be established within 3 to 4 months after all the machinery is received.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) One officer is to be given training abroad in the firm of M/s. KOVO, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Rourkela Steel

***111. Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel produced at Rourkela had been properly tested before it was exported;

(b) if so, whether it was of the required quality; and

(c) the price at which it was exported?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Steel ingots and slabs of the value of about Rs. 12.5 million have been exported from Rourkela Steel works.

Border Roads

*112. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the material and machinery required for border roads ordered from Russia and America have been received; and

(b) if so, what is their approximate value?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It is not be in the public interest to disclose the information on the floor of the House.

Urban Panchayats in Delhi

*113. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government for establishing Urban Panchayats in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what will be their nature, functions and authority?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Public Relations Committee of the Delhi Administration has made certain proposals for the formation of Ilaqa Panchayats in the urban areas of Delhi to function as subsidiaries of the Committee. The proposals are under the consideration of Delhi Administration.

जीवन बीमा पालिसी जारी करना

*११४ श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :
श्री दामानी :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम ने संयुक्त जीवन बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत पालिसियां जारी करना बन्द कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हां । जीवन बीमा निगम ने पति और पत्नी के जीवन के लिये संयुक्त जीवन बीमा पालिसियां जारी करना बन्द कर दिया है ।

(ख) बात यह है कि संयुक्त जीवन बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन पत्नियों का बीमा किया गया उनकी मत्यु के सम्बन्ध में जीवन बीमा निगम को बहुत ही कटु अनुभव हुआ ।

Third Finance Commission

*115. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Finance Commission has started its functions;

(b) when is the report expected to be received;

(c) whether it will be possible to have an interim report before the end of the current year; and

(d) whether directions have been issued to State Governments in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Towards the end of 1961.

(c) In view of the answer to part (b), no interim report is necessary.

(d) No directions are required to be issued by the Government of India.

Bhilai Steel Plant

*116. **Shri Amjad Ali**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers died due to suffocation caused by the coke oven gas at the Bhilai Steel Plant on the 11th January, 1961;

(b) if so, what is the actual number of workers who died due to suffocation; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to stop the recurrence of such incidents?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Smuggling of Currency

*117. **Shri Nath Pai**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount of money in one rupee notes is being illegally taken away from India to Malaya;

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed the amount of money so far illegally taken away to Malaya; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to stop this illegal traffic in rupee notes?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Government have no reason to believe that a large amount of money in one rupee notes is being illegally taken away from India to Malaya.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rural Insurance Scheme

*118. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered and finalised the rural insurance scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it will be implemented through Panchayats; and

(d) if so, how?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

गृह-रक्षक

*११९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में गृह-रक्षक दलों की स्थापना की गई है; और

(ख) क्या राजनैतिक दलों के सदस्यों को उनमें सम्मिलित होने की मनाही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मैसूर, बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश,

पंजाब, केरल राज्यों तथा दिल्ली के संघ शासित क्षेत्र में नगर सैनिक दल अथवा ऐसे वैज्ञानिक स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की स्थापना की गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Free Legal Aid to the Poor

*120. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 111 on the 16th November, 1960 and state the further progress made in the scheme of providing free legal aid to the poor in the country?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): No further communication has been received from the State Governments.

Oil Deposits in Rudrasagar

*121. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil has been struck in Well No. 1 at Rudrasagar in Assam in December, 1960;

(b) the estimated deposits of oil expected from there; and

(c) the quality of the oil expected?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several wells will have to be drilled to assess the extent of the field and reserves of oil there.

(c) From the laboratory tests so far carried out, it appears that the oil is moderately light and has a fairly high wax content. However, detailed analysis are being carried out.

Mrs. Ellen Roy Murder Case

*122. **Shri Osman Ali Khan:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Dr. K. B. Menon:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Intelligence Staff deputed to unearth Mrs. Ellen Roy murder mystery has since since submitted its report; and

(b) whether there is any indication that the murder is motivated by political considerations?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The Intelligence Bureau assisted the Uttar Pradesh Police in the investigation of Mrs. Roy's murder. The accused persons have been arrested.

(b) There are no indications to suggest that the murder was motivated by political considerations.

Utilisition of Iron Ore Fines

*123. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.

149 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to study the problem of utilisation of iron ore fines has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Tanks

*124. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Indian delegation recently visited West Germany and the United Kingdom and held discussions there with manufacturers in connection with a proposal to set up plants for manufacturing heavy and medium size tanks in India; and

(b) if so, the results achieved by the delegation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. A delegation of officers representing Army Headquarters, Ministry of Defence and Finance (Defence) visited West Germany among other countries in December-January.

(b) The delegation submitted its report on 2nd February, 1961 setting out the financial and technical implications of the several proposals which they examined. The report is under consideration of the Government.

Arms Rules

*125. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 753 on the 7th December, 1960 regarding Arms Rules and state:

(a) whether the replies from the States of Gujarat and Madras have been received;

(b) how far the work of drafting the Arms Rules has progressed; and

(c) by what time it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) A reply has since been received from the Government of Madras.

(b) and (c) The rules are being drafted and will be finalised as soon as possible.

ह्विटले कौंसिल

*१२६. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री न्नजीत गुप्त :
श्री नारायणन् कुट्टि मेनन :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री तंगामणि :
श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :

क्या गृह कार्य मन्त्री १६ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिय ह्विटले कौंसिल्स की स्थापना सम्बन्धी सुझाव के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : एक योजना तैयार कर ली गई है । आशा है कि अन्तिम निर्णय शीघ्र ही किया जायेगा ।

Sui Gas

*127. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Dhanagar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further negotiations for obtaining Sui Gas from Pakistan have been held; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Home Guards

*128. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a high level body to find out ways and means to bring uniformity in the organisation and functioning of the Home Guards in all the States; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme, if any?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). On the recommendation of the Inter-State Conference on Home Guards held in May, 1960, a Home Guards Advisory Committee has been constituted to co-ordinate the activities of Home Guards Organisations in the various States/Administrations and to evolve, as far as possible, uniformity in the pattern of working of such organisations. The Committee consists of the nominees of State Governments/ Administrations and a representative of the Central Government. Its first meeting was held in Bombay on the 17th, 18th and 19th December, 1960, and further meetings will be held from time to time to consider and make recommendations on the questions concerning the organisation, training, administration and other aspects of the Home Guards Organisations.

Bokaro and Raniganj Coalfields

*129. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 95 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made in prospecting and mining first grade coal in Bokaro and Raniganj coalfields;

(b) the results of the qualitative tests of these deposits;

(c) the results of the quantitative analysis carried out, if any; and

(d) the arrangements made for mining the coal in these coalfields?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure 20].

Successor to Nawab of Bhopal

130. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadav:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji.

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the privy purse to be paid to the succes-

sors of Nawab of Bhopal has been in dispute;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been dispute about the rightful successor of the former 'Nawab';

(c) whether the dispute has been settled; and

(d) if so, the details of the settlement?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No;

(b) to (d) Three persons claimed succession to the *gaddi* of Bhopal, of whom Princess Mehr Taj Sajida Sultan Begum has been recognised as Ruler. The new Ruler has been sanctioned a privy purse of Rs. 6·7 lakhs per annum.

Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO

*131. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO has invited manuscripts of work in English containing teaching and reading materials about national culture and life in India, for use in schools in other countries under a UNESCO programme;

(b) if so, the last date for receipt of the manuscripts;

(c) whether any manuscripts have been received; and

(d) if so, how many?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 30th April, 1961.

(c) not yet, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

D.L.F. Loan for Fertilizer Plant

*132. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.L.F. has sanctioned some loan for the establishment of a Fertilizer Plant in private sector;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(c) the name of the firm for which sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Neyveli Plant

*133. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether tenders for erecting Briqueting and Carbonising plant at Neyveli have been received;

(b) if so, the present estimate;

(c) whether the project has been assigned to any firm; and

(d) if so, the terms and conditions and approximate date of completion?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). Yes. Tenders have been received and, as a result of the scrutiny of these, final negotiations are shortly starting with a consortium of foreign firms whose offer has been found acceptable technically and in other respects. The correct position about the cost and the terms and conditions will be known only after these negotiations have been finalised. The briquetting and carbonisation plant would be ready for initial production in about 3 years from the date of signing of the contract.

Alloy and Tool Steel Plant

*134. **Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from Tatas for establishing a 80,000 ton alloy and tool steel plant;

(b) whether Government have sanctioned the proposal; and

(c) the total cost of the project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes Sir, for 60,000 tons of finished products per year.

(b) No, Sir. This is under examination.

(c) Cost of estimates of complete project are awaited.

Mineral Survey of Jammu and Kashmir

*135. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the various parts of Jammu and Kashmir has been recently undertaken;

(b) if so, whether any principal regions of mineral wealth such as lignite, coal and gypsum have been ascertained on the basis of the survey; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 21].

Three-Year Degree Course in U.P.

*136. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Saran:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 527 on the 29th November, 1960 and state the further progress made in introducing the three year Degree course in Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The revised estimates sent in by the State Government are under the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

Air Crash in Kashmir

*137. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 140 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained the causes leading to the aircrash in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, what they are?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cause of the accident was the failure of the port engine as a result of which the aircraft could not maintain altitude of 15500 feet A.S.L. on one engine to cross Cong Tala Pass.

India Office Library

*138. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri K. C. Jena:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 145 on the 16th November, 1960 and state the progress made so far by Government in correspondence with the U.K. Government regarding India Office Library?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): There have been further discussions with representatives of the U.K. Government, but their nature can not be disclosed at present, as it was agreed by India, Pakistan and the U.K. that nothing should be divulged except by agreement among the three Governments.

अनिवार्य राष्ट्रीय सेवा

*१३९. (श्री भक्त दर्शन :
(श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
(श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
(श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री १६ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विद्यार्थियों के लिये अनिवार्य राष्ट्रीय सेवा की योजना स्वीकार करने और उसे कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० रा० ला० श्री ाली) : कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हुई है ।

Manufacture of one-ton Trucks

*140. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made regarding manufacture of one-ton truck in Ordnance Factories;

(b) the price of each truck; and

(c) whether the price is lower than that of truck supplied by private sector to Defence Ministry?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 230 Nos. have so far been completed.

(b) The estimated cost of each truck is Rs. 16,548.18.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Minicoy and Laccadive Islands

164. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the amount spent by Government on the development schemes in the Minicoy and Laccadive Islands during 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The amount spent on development schemes in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands during 1960-61 (upto December, 1960) was Rs. 7,51,384.

Abduction Cases in Delhi

165. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reported abduction cases of married women and unmarried girls in Delhi during 1960 as compared to the figures for the year 1959; and

(b) the number of women and girls recovered during each of the above years?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):

		1959	1960
(a)	(i) Married women	17	7
	(ii) Unmarried girls	7	4
(b)	(i) Married women	16	6
	(ii) Unmarried girls	6	4

Loan due from Andhra Pradesh

166. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central Loan which was due from Andhra Pradesh on the 31st March, 1960;

(b) the total amount of interest which is due from Andhra Pradesh till the 31st March, 1960 on Control Loans;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh has made any payment towards the interest charges so far; and

(d) if so, the amount paid by the State Government so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) About Rs. 142.78 crores.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the amount of interest due and paid by the Government of Andhra Pradesh from 1956-57 *to* 1959-60.

(Rupees in crores)

	Amount due	Amount paid
1956-57	2·28	2·28
1957-58	3·93	3·93
1958-59	3·24	3·24
1959-60	3·76	3·76
	13·21	13·21

Graduation in Fisheries, Agriculture and Geology

167. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many universities in India have courses for graduation in fisheries, agriculture and geology; and

(b) the number of students in each such course during 1960-61 in the country?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is available.

Scientific Researches in Universities

168. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India maintain a list of scientific researches being carried on in each university in India; and

(b) what steps, if any, are taken by Government to avoid duplication of scientific research work in various universities?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Reports regarding scientific researches in Indian universities are received periodically in the Ministry and copies circulated to other universities in India. The question of avoiding duplication of research work does not normally arise, because even where individual scientists tackle the same problem, each has a different background and approach.

Rubber Technology

169. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) in how many universities there are courses of study in Rubber Technology at present: and

(b) what is the estimated number of qualified Rubber Technologists required during the Third Plan?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A specialised post-graduate course in Rubber Technology is being conducted at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. This subject is also taught as a part of High Polymers at two universities institutions.

First degree courses in Chemical Engineering do generally include some training in Rubber Technology.

(b) An estimate of the requirements for Rubber Technologists for the Third Five-Year Plan has not yet been made.

Government Officers in Public Undertakings

170. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I Officers under deputation from Central Government service to posts in Government-owned public undertakings as on the 1st January, 1961; and

(b) the total deputation allowance payable to them per month at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Marathi Language

171. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government asked for grants for the development of Marathi language during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) if so, how much grant was given?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Not for 1960-61, Sir, but for 1961-62.

(b) Rs. 21,243|- was allotted during 1960-61 to the Maharashtra Government for a scheme sponsored by the Central Government.

Archaeological Excavations in Maharashtra

172. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for further archaeological excavations in Maharashtra to be undertaken in 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the places which are proposed to be excavated?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) There are no proposals for 1960-61. The programme for 1961-62 has not yet been drawn up.

(b) Does not arise.

Iron ore Deposits in Purli-Vaijnath

173. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large deposit of iron ore has recently been discovered near Purli-Vaijnath (Maharashtra); and

(b) if so, what is the extent of the deposit and the quality of the ore?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Iron Sheets to Manipur and Tripura

174. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of iron sheets by Manipur and Tripura during 1960; and

(b) the extent to which the demand was met?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Demands are received and allocations are made according to financial year.

(in tons)

Year	State	Demand	Allotment	Despatches ‡ April to Nov. '60
1960-61 .	Manipur ..	2,315	2,159	997
1960-61 .	Tripura	5,368	1,858	195†

‡Excludes despatches from Controlled Stockists, details of which are not available.

†Tripura State is taking most of its supply through Controlled Stockist in the State. The quantity indicated is in addition to the supplies made by Controlled Stockis .

Supply of Iron and Steel for Bihar

175. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the requirements of iron and steel for Bihar in 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(b) how much of it was supplied?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b).

(i) Steel, (in tons)

	Demand/ Requirement	Allotment	Despatches/ Supply
1959-60 .	117,385	70,441	49,413
1960-61 .	129,090	100,722	42,536 (April to Dec. '60)
(ii) *Pig iron*(*)			
1959-60 .			15,909
1960-61 (April to Dec. '60)			19,517

(*) The system of allocation of pig iron was discontinued from second half-year of 1959. All consumers can now indent upto their requirements without any authorisation.

Production of Tobacco

176. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total yearly production of tobacco in Rajasthan during the last four years;

(b) total excise duty realised yearwise during the last 4 years; and

(c) the method of assessment followed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b).

Year	Production of tobacco in kilograms	Total excise duty (basic and additional) realised
		(In rupees)
1956-57 .	3,577,200	41,05,608 (basic)
1957-58 .	2,51,3092	47,76,373
1958-59 .	3,44,2011	61,38,275
1959-60 .	21,00112	52,34,166

(c) Assessments are generally made on the declared weight of the produce checked by actual weighment and average yield. In cases of abnormal difference between the produce declared by the growers and that worked out on the basis of average yield and in cases where grower/curer produces tobacco over and above the exemption limit fixed by the Collector of Central Excise but disposes of the tobacco without furnishing the annual returns or furnishes incorrect annual returns, a notice is issued to the grower/curer to show cause why summary assessment should not be made on the basis of acreage, average yield etc. On receipt of the reply, the case is scrutinised and demand for duty is issued under Rule 37-A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

Financial Help to Children of Political Sufferers

177. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial help given to children of Political Sufferers in Orissa by Central Government per annum;

(b) the number of such children district-wise in Orissa State getting such financial help per annum; and

(c) the number of cases if any under consideration of the State and Central Governments?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) A statement showing the amount of financial assistance given to political sufferers in Orissa from year to year has been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 179 by the same Member. In addition to such financial assistance, a scheme for the grant of educational stipends and scholarships to the children of political sufferers was introduced in Orissa during the 1959-60. According to this scheme, the Government of India will bear 50 per cent. of the cost involved in respect of each State. A sum of Rs. 2,836|-, representing the Government of India's contribution to the scheme in respect of Orissa State, was sanctioned to the State Government for the year 1959-60.

(b) and (c). As the actual implementation of the scheme referred to is the direct responsibility of the State Government, the information is not readily available.

Steel Plants

178. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees grade-wise in the Steel Plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela as on the 1st January, 1961; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees grade-wise among them?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b).

Grade	Total number of employees	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
Bhilai Steel Plant:			
Class I	640	1	—
Class II	303	2	—
Class III	10,947	187	82
Class IV	3,921	1,295	130
Rourkela Steel Plant:			
Class I	454	—	—
Class II	198	1	—
Class III	6,004	81	93
Class IV	4,953	330	626
Durgapur Steel Plant:			
Class I	456	2	—
Class II	135	22	—
Class III	5,295	104	12
Class IV	3,581	600	110

Political Sufferers in Orissa

179. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of relief or aid given to political sufferers in Orissa State by the Central Government per annum;

(b) the number of political sufferers district-wise in Orissa State getting such help per annum; and

(c) the number of cases, if any, under consideration of the State and Central Governments?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). A statement showing amounts disbursed to political sufferers in Orissa State from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant since its inception is given below.

Year	Total Amount given	Number of political sufferers
1955-56	..	..
1956-57	2,500	2
1957-58	600	1
1958-59	100	1
1959-60	2,150	5
1960-61 (till 1-2-1961)	2,100	3

(c) One as far as the Central Government is concerned.

Distribution of Wire

180. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the requirements of wire and wire products for Andhra Pradesh are distributed through an agency in Madras which distributes the products for Madras and Kerala as well;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has represented to the Centre that the location of the Agency in a different State at considerable distance from some parts of Andhra Pradesh is causing hardship and delay in supplies; and

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has suggested that a separate distributing agency be created for Andhra Pradesh by bifurcating the present single agency for the three States of Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether any action has been taken in the matter;

(e) if so, what is the action taken; and

(f) other details, if any, in regard to the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

There is no single agency for distribution of wire and wire products for the States of Madras, Kerala, and Andhra Pradesh. It is open to the State Govermnent and the quota holders to get their supplies of wire and wire products direct from the producers or through various registered stockholders in the State whose indents are also planned on the producers.

(b) to (f). No representation from the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received by the Central Government. The State Government, however, wrote to the Steel Controller in 1959 suggesting that controlled stockholders in Andhra Pradesh should also be permitted to deal in wire, but they were informed by the Iron & Steel Controller that due to acute shortage of wire it was not possible to have new controlled stockholders to handls wire and wire products until supply position improved. It was made clear to the State Government that they could draw supplies of wire for small scale industries in the State through registered stockholders and actual consumers could also place indents for planning on producers direct.

Lok Sahayak Sena

181. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the various Lok Sahayak Sena Training Camps organised so far in various States and Union Administrations since the commencement of the scheme;

(b) the amount spent camp-wise and the number of trainees trained campwise; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (c). A statement giving the number of Lok Sahayak Sena Training Camps held, the names of places at which they were held and the number of trainees attending each of these camps in various States and Union Territories since the commencement of the scheme on 1st May 1955 is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 22]. The information relating to the amount spent on each camp separately is not available.

Central Aftercare Homes in Punjab

182. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Aftercare Homes now being run in Punjab;

(b) the places where they are located;

(c) the total number of inmates in these homes;

(d) whether there is any proposal to open any new aftercare homes; and

(e) whether the working of these homes is satisfactory?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is available.

Promotion of Inter-State Understanding among Students

183. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of regional camps held for the promotion of inter-State Understanding among students at secondary school level during the year 1960-61.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): There were no regional camps, but an All-India inter-State rally of selected secondary school students was held at New Delhi on the occasion of Republic Day Celebrations in January, 1961.

अंदमान और निकोबार में अन्तरद्वीपीय संचार के लिए जहाज

१८४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीपों में अन्तरद्वीपीय संचार के लिए एक जहाज खरीदने का निश्चय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने इस उद्देश्य से एक जहाज खरीदने का निश्चय किया है और उसके निर्माण का आदेश दिया जा चुका है ।

सरकारी कर्मचारी

१८५. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विशिष्ट पदों पर स्थायी बनाये गये कर्मचारियों को उच्च पदों पर अर्धस्थायी घोषित नहीं किया जा सकता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन्हें, यदि वे उच्च पदों पर अर्धस्थायी होने की सारी शर्तें पूरी करते हों, अपने पदों पर बने रहने के वे सब अधिकार देती है जो अर्ध-स्थायी कर्मचारियों को दिये जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

पोर्ट ब्लेयर में लड़कियों का स्कूल

१८६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पोर्ट ब्लेयर में लड़कियों के स्कूल का निर्माण-कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य स्थानों पर भी ऐसे स्कूल खोलने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) लगभग ६ महीने में ।

(ख) अभी कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

रोस द्वीप (पोर्ट ब्लेयर) में नारियल के बागान

१८७. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का पोर्ट ब्लेयर के रौस द्वीप में नारियल का एक बागान लगाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) जी हां । रौस द्वीप में नारियल का एक बागान सरकार द्वारा पहले ही लगाया जा चुका है ।

(ख) इस द्वीप का कुल क्षेत्रफल १०० से १२० एकड़ है । इसमें से लगभग ६० एकड़ में बागान लगाये जा चुके हैं । शेष क्षेत्र बागान के लिये ठीक नही है ।

फिल्म वित्त निगम

१८८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म वित्त निगम के संचालक-मण्डल के कौन कौन सदस्य हैं; और

(ख) इन सदस्यों को क्या-क्या कार्य सौंपे जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) नाम नीचे लिखे अनुसार हैं :—

१. श्री एन० डी० मेहरोत्रा, अध्यक्ष
२. श्री एन० जे० कामत सरकारी निदेशक
३. श्री सी० वी० आर० पणिक्कर सरकारी निदेशक
४. इजरा मीर सरकारी निदेशक
५. पी० एस० नाडकर्णी सरकारी निदेशक ।
६. टी० एस० राजम गैर-सरकारी निदेशक
७. एम० एच० हाशम प्रेमजी गैर-सरकारी निदेशक
८. डाक्टर के० बी० भरूचा गैर-सरकारी निदेशक
९. श्रीमती रेणु मुकर्जी गैर-सरकारी निदेशक

(ख) निगम के काम का प्रबन्ध निदेशक बोर्ड करता है ।

मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा में बच्चों की शिक्षा

१८९. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा में ६ वर्ष से लेकर ११ वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा अनिवार्य बनाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोशिश की जा रही है कि इन इलाकों में बच्चे अपनी इच्छा से अधिक संख्या में स्कूल में भर्ती हो सकें ताकि अनिवार्य शिक्षा आरम्भ करने के लिए मार्ग प्रशस्त हो सके ।

हिन्दी शिक्षक

१९०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने लगभग आठ महीने पहले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी शिक्षकों के पदों के लिये आवेदन-पत्र मांगे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिये उपयुक्त व्यक्ति चुन लिये हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस विषय में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी शब्दावली

१९१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री हिन्दी शब्दावली बनाने के काम में लगे कर्मचारियों की संख्या, उनके वेतनक्रम नियुक्ति की तारीखें, और पदों के नाम बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

पद नाम	व्यक्तियों की संख्या	वेतन-क्रम	नियुक्ति की तारीखें
१	२	३	४
		रुपये	
उप-निदेशक	२	९००–५०–१२००	एक १४–१–१९५९ को और दूसरा १६–२–१९६० को
सहायक-निदेशक	५	७००–४०–९००	२८–१०–१९५९ २५–११–१९५९ १–१२–१९५९ २२–१२–१९५९ और १७–१–१९६१

१	२	३	४
सहायक-शिक्षा अधिकारी	१	४००–२५–५००– ३०–५९० कु० रो० ३०–६८०	८–२–१९५४
अनुसन्धान सहायक	४५	३२५–१५–४७५ कु० रो०-२०–५७५	२७–१–१९५४ और १७–१२–१९६० के बीच विभिन्न तारीखों को ।
तकनीकी सहायक .	६	२१०–१०–२९०– १५–३२०–कु० रो० १५–४२५	२४–८–१९५७ और २२–१२–१९६० के बीच विभिन्न तारीखों को ।

Import of Tin Plates

192. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the quantities of tin plates proposed to be imported by the amount to be made available for this purpose under the Development Loan Fund Programme during 1961-62?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): 20,000 tons approximately.

Foreign Aid for Third Plan

193. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign aid to the extent of Rs. 220 crores out of the total loan figures of 871 crores received during the Second Plan will be carried over to the Third Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the schemes will be completed only after the end of the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay?

The Minister of Finance: (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The amount of carry-forward of foreign loans in the Third Plan will be made known after the estimated utilization of foreign loans for 1960-61 (Revised Estimates) is indicated in the Budget 1961-62 to be placed before the House;

(b) and (c). One reason for the carryover of a portion of the authorised loans is the fact that some of the projects to which assistance is linked will not be completed before the end of the Second Plan. Such assistance which is earmarked for specific projects cannot be diverted for financing any other project. The other reason is that certain credits can be utilized only within the countries which extend the credits. Having regard to this limitation and Government's policy of utilizing credits only for projects of high priority and for which equipment can be bought within those countries at prices comparable with international

prices, the selection of such projects, negotiation of prices, and placement of orders to the full value of these credits, necessarily take time. Besides, some of the credits having been authorised during the latter part of the current financial year cannot possibly be utilized during the current Plan period; and

(d) The projects to which foreign assistance is linked are by their nature slow-moving and can be completed only according to the prescribed time-schedule on the basis of project reports which take time to prepare. Orders for the manufacture abroad of machinery and equipment against specifications can be placed only in stages as required and thereafter delivery obtained, perhaps, two years or longer from the date of placing orders.

Gurdwara Sisganj

194. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of violent incidents which took place in front of Gurdwara Sisganj, Delhi during 1960; and

(b) the number of persons injured or killed?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Five.

(b) 184 persons including 127 police officials were injured in these incidents. One of the injured persons died in hospital.

सौ रुपये के नये नोट

१९५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिजर्व बैंक की घोषणा के अनुसार सौ रुपये के नये नोटों का चलन कब से आरम्भ होगा ;

(ख) सौ रुपये के नोट के स्वरूप को बदलने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) नये नोटों की क्या विशेषताएं और उपयोगिता है और

(घ) इन नोटों के स्वरूप में क्या परिवर्तन किये जायेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) नये डिजाइन के १०० रुपये के नोट भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने जनवरी १९६१ के पहले हफ्ते में जारी किये थे।

(ख), (ग) और (घ). नोट का रूप इसलिए बदला गया कि जाली नोट बनाना और भी मुश्किल हो जाय और साथ ही भारतीय संविधान की अनुसूची आठ में दी गयी सभी चौदह भाषाओं में नोट की रकम लिखी जा सके। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने नये नोट के रंग रूप के बारे में जो प्रेस विज्ञप्ति जारी की है उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या २३]

Air Crash Near Moga

196. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 279 on the 21st November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the causes of crash of two Indian Air Force Planes near Moga; and

(b) if so, what they are?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes Sir, but only one I.A.F. plane was involved in the accident near Moga.

(b) While the pilot was carrying out acrobatics, his aircraft went into a spin from which he could not recover. He ejected at too low an

altitude and was killed when his body struck the ground before the parachute opened up. The aircraft spun into the ground and caught fire on impact.

Students Going Abroad

197. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Ques-No. 160 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has been arrived at on the suggestion that orientation courses should be arranged for the benefit of students desirous of proceeding abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The courses will be conducted by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and will be held at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi according to needs. The first course is likely to be held in Bombay. The course will be of 4 to 6 days duration and lectures will be delivered on various topics relating to Indian Cultural tradition, economic and social development, political institutions, and foreign policy. Persons selected for Government scholarships and other private students will be advised to avail of these courses.

North-Western Circle of Archaeological Department

198. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 158 on the 16th November, 1960 and state the progress made so far for the shifting of Headquarters of North-Western Circle of the Department of Archaeology to Dehra Dun from Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Steps are being taken by the Superintendent, North-Western Circle to enter into an agreement with the landlord of a suitable house.

ईसाई धर्म के प्रसार के लिये विदेशों से सहायता

१९९. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ईसाई धर्म के प्रसार के लिये १९५७ से लेकर १९६० तक प्रतिवर्ष विदेशों में से कितना धन प्राप्त हुआ ;

(ख) इन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक से कितना धन प्राप्त हुआ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ईसाई धर्म के प्रसार के लिये विदेशों से प्राप्त होनें वाले धन के व्यय अथवा वितरण के लिये कोई नीति निर्धारित की है और यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) और (ख): सूचना को बताने वाला एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या २४] ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Violation of Foreign Exchange Rules

200. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of misuse of foreign exchange or smuggling and the cases of persons having accounts in foreign banks that came to the knowledge of Government during 1959 and 1960 and the number of cases out of them enquired into; and

(b) the number of prosecutions launched and convictions secured in the cases of violation of foreign exchange Rules during 1959 and 1960?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The number of cases which came to the knowledge of

the Enforcement Directorate of the Government of India was as follows:—

	1959	1960
(i) Alleged misuse of foreign exchange	19	91
(ii) Alleged maintenance of accounts with banks in foreign countries	37	27

All these cases were enquired into.

(b) No prosecutions were launched in any of the above cases.

Information regarding the total number of cases of smuggling, whether of currency or other articles, and the number of prosecutions launched in connection with such cases, is not readily available.

पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

२०१. **पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मन्त्री ११ फरवरी, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६२ के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन ५७३ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने भारत में अनधिकृत रूप से प्रवेश किया था उनमें से कितनों को भारत की नागरिकता प्रदान की गई और किस आधार पर;

(ख) क्या उनमें से ऐसे लोगों को भी नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है जिन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में सजा दी गई थी; और

(ग) वर्ष १९५९ और १९६० में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को भारत की नागरिकता प्रदान की गई और कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने भारत की नागरिकता के लिये आवेदन किया था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

प्रतिरक्षा संस्थानों म असैनिककमचारी

२०२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री १२ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६८९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि प्रतिरक्षा संस्थानों के लिये जिन असैनिक कर्मचारियों ने जुलाई, १९६० में आम हड़ताल में भाग लिया था उनकी पुनर्नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : असैनिक कर्मचारियों को वापस लेने में जिनके विरुद्ध १९६० की आम हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण अनुशासन सम्बन्धी मामले स्थगित थे, दिसम्बर, १९६० से सन्तोषजनक प्रगति हुई है ।

२६ व्यक्ति मुअत्तल हुए हैं, और उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासन सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही शीघ्र ही सम्पूर्ण होने की आशा है ।

Census Enumerator Waylaid by Naga Hostiles

203. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a census enumerator was relieved of Rs. 100|- and some other documents by the hostile Nagas on the Kangpokpi Mao section, on the 3rd January, 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a civilian truck was waylaid and the men abroad were robbed of all their belonging near Taphow; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government to protect the census enumerators and others?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) On the night of 2nd|3rd January, 1961, armed Naga hostiles entered the house of the Census enumerater of Punanamei village, Mao Police Station, and took away certain documents, Rs. 100|- in cash and two blankets worth Rs. 15|-.

(b) On the 3rd January 1961 at about 6.30 p.m. about 30 Naga hostiles waylaid a civil truck near Taphow on the Dimapur-Imphal Road and took away clothing worth Rs. 304 and Rs. 10 in cash.

(c) The affected areas are being patrolled and armed escorts are being provided for civilian vehicles on the Imphal-Dimapur road.

Class III Employees of Government of India

204. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the standing orders of the Government of India Class III employees cannot get themselves registered for higher posts with the employment exchanges;

(b) if so, what is the procedure for promoting Class III employees to higher posts; and

(c) what are the prospects for those Class III Government employees who possess the requisite qualifications to enable them to get higher posts in their own departments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a). Only certain categories of serving employees are allow to register themselves with the Employment Exchanges to seek higher posts. A copy of the relevant orders is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 25].

(b) Promotion to higher posts is made in accordance with the provisions of the recruitment rules prescribed for them.

(c) Most of the higher posts in Class III, *e.g.*, posts of Superintendents, Head Clerks, Upper Division Clerks etc. and also some posts in Class II are filled either by promotion wholly or partly by promotion and partly by direct recruitment. While prescribing quotas for direct recruitment and promotion in the recruitment rules, it is ensured, as far as possible, that departmental candidates have adequate chances for promotion to higher grades within a reasonable time.

Museum at Ratangir

205. Shri B. C. Mallick: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 411 on the 8th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether an estimate for the construction of a Museum at Ratangir in the district of Cuttack has since been prepared;

(b) if so, the estimated amount; and

(c) when the construction of the proposed Museum will start?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The estimates are under preparation.

(c) Possibly in 1962-63.

Financial Assistance to Journal 'Sewak'

206. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1112 on the 20th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial assistance given to Orissa State for publication of the Journal named 'Sewak' has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this amount has been utilised for any other purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) It has not been stopped in the year 1960-61 but the State Governments have been informed that it will not be given from 1961-62 onwards.

(b) It is considered that Government should not give financial assis-

tance for publication of journals, periodicals, newspapers etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Removal of Untouchability in Orissa

207. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1917 on the 1st September, 1960, and state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Depressed Classes League of Orissa has approached the State Government to take the Central assistance for the removal of untouchability;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) what is the nature of obstacles reported by the League to the State Government; and

(d) whether these obstacles now have been removed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Orissa have reported that they are awaiting the report of Audit of the accounts of the League, which has been taken up by the State Finance Department.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have no information. These are moreover purely the concern of the State Government.

Yogic Asanas

208. Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Sansda:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Supakar

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 638 on the 12th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to evaluate therapeutic value of Yogic Asanas has visited the institutions for an on-the-spot study; and

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Committee has so far visited 11 institutions. It is expected to visit the remaining selected institutions in March and April. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of May, 1961.

Repayment of L.I.C. Loans by Anand Bazar Patrika

209. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received a representation from the Employees of the Hindusthan Standard regarding repayment of Life Insurance Corporation loans by the Anand Bazar Patrika Ltd. who are the owners of the Hindusthan Standard; and

(b) if so, whether any action had been taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union has been informed that the matter concerns the Life Insurance Corporation.

Divorce Cases

210. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) how many divorce cases were filed in various courts of India during 1960; and

(b) the main reasons shown in divorce applications?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The law relating to divorce in India is contained as regards Christians in the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, as regards Parts in the Parsis Marriage and

Divorce Act, 1936, as regards Muslims in Muslim Law including the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 and as regards Hindus in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Apart from these personal laws peculiar to the various Communities, there is the Special Marriage Act, 1954 which provides *inter alia* for the dissolution of marriages solemnised under that Act. The administration of these various laws relating to divorce is the concern of the State Government, Collection of the relevant information will take a long time and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received and compiled.

Jama Masjid, Delhi

211. { **Shri Assar:**
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 856 on the 12th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the reasons for incurring an expenditure on repairs to Jama Masjid, Delhi during 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) whether there are any other instances where an amount is spent for repairs of buildings which are not protected monuments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Jama Masjid being a monument of great historical and architectural importance, the Government are interested in its safety; and the Union Department of Archaeology are carrying out repairs.

(b) and (c). The Government have sanctioned special repairs to the Shahjahani Mosque at Dargah Khawaja Sahib at Ajmer.

Cultivable lands in Cantonments

212. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of Government is to lease out cultivable land in Cantonments to Cooperative Societies for agricultural purposes; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that land in Ferozepur Cantt. has been leased to private individuals in preference to Cooperative Societies that were ready to take it?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The policy of the Government is to lease out surplus cultivable lands in Cantonments, which cannot be brought under cultivation by the Military Farms or Regimental Farms or Cooperative Societies of Armed Forces, to individuals and Societies in a prescribed order of priorities. Existing lessees and tenants displaced as a result of resumption of lands by landowners usually receive preference over Cooperative Societies.

(b) Three Cooperative Societies applied for allotment of land in Ferozepur Cantonment during 1958-59. They were asked to furnish further particulars to consider their case. They failed to do so. Others entitled to allotment of lands under the scheme were therefore given the land.

Border Roads

213. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the border roads that are being constructed particularly on the Indo-Tibet border are being constructed by Private contractors;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has laid down certain conditions for constructing roads particularly, main and strategic roads such as 'should be constructed in consultation with the military boards constituted for the purpose'; and

(c) if so, whether these conditions were followed in the construction of the recently constructed border roads?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). We are not aware of the conditions referred to.

Government Employees

214. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner do Government keep a record of the acquisition of wealth by Government employees who report such acquisitions; and

(b) what percentage of such acquisitions are verified?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) As required under rule 15(3) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955 every member of Class I and Class II services submits on first appointment in the Government service and thereafter at intervals of every twelve months a return of all immovable property owned, acquired or inherited by him. Further, under rule 15(4) the Government may, at any time require a Government servant to submit a full and complete statement of such movable or immovable property held or acquired by him, and use is made of this power in suitable cases.

(b) There is no fixed percentage. But verification is made whenever either from the statements received from a Government servant, or otherwise, it appears desirable to do so.

ग्रामीण उच्च शिक्षा

२१५. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :**
श्री नवलप्रभाकर :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या **शिक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उच्च शिक्षा सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की बठक हाल में हुई थी ;

(ख) परिषद् ने उक्त बठक में क्या सिफारिशें की; और

(ग) उन्हें कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

ग्राम उच्च शिक्षा की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् ने अपनी आठवीं बैठक में जो ७, ८ जनवरी १९६१ को उदयपुर में हुई थी, निम्नलिखित मुख सिफारिशें कीं :—

१. यदि निधि उपलब्ध हो तो चुने हुए संस्थानों में निम्नलिखित पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ किये जायें :—

(१) सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता में उत्तर-डिपलोमा पाठ्यक्रम ।

(२) सफाई निरीक्षक पाठयक्रम ।

(३) प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा की सामान्य योजना के अन्तर्गत अवर स्तर का शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम ।

(४) शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम और सामान्य शिक्षा का पाठ्यक्रम जो साथ साथ चलें ।

२. कृषि विज्ञान में दो साल के वर्तमान प्रमाण-पत्र पाठ्यक्रम को बढ़ा कर उच्च माध्यमिक के बाद तीन वष के पाठ्यक्रम में बदल दिया जाए ।

३. यदि निधि उपलब्ध हो तो तीसरी आयोजना की अवधि में तीन और ग्रम संसयान खोले जाएं ।

४. ग्राम संस्थानों में अनुसन्धान विभागों की स्थापना की जाय ।

५. प्रत्येक पाठ्यक्रम में, अन्तिम परीक्षा में प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थियों को स्वण पदक प्रदान करने के अतिरिक्त हर ग्राम संस्थान में सबसे अच्छे समाज कार्यकर्ता को भी उपयुक्त पुरस्कार दिये जाने चाहियें ।

६. कुछ स्थितियों में चुने हुए ग्राम सेवकों को ग्राम-सेवा के चार वर्ष के डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम में दो वर्ष की छूट दी जाय तथा ग्राम संस्थानों में आगे अध्ययन करने के लिए वे दाखिल किये जाएं ।

७. ग्राम संस्थानों के विद्यार्थियों की परीक्षाओं के संचालन के लिए एक स्वायत्त परीक्षा मण्डल की स्थापना की जाय ।

परिषद् की विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर कारवाई शुरू कर दी गई है ।

Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

216. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) the amount of money spent in Orissa during the second Plan period out of the allotted amount for the Scheduled Tribes by the Central Government for the execution of Medical and Public Health Services; and

(b) the nature of medical and public health services rendered to the Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 26].

Mid-term Elections in Kerala

217. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the period of the mid-term elections in Kerala will terminate in 1962; and

(b) whether there will be general elections in Kerala in 1962, along with other States?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) The Kerala Legislative Assembly elected last year will continue until March, 1965, unless sooner dissolved by the Governor for special reasons.

(b) There will be a general election in 1962 in Kerala along with the other States, but only for the Lok Sabha.

Geological Survey of Orissa

218. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether fuller information about the geological survey of Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Puri, Cuttack and Talchar areas have been available by now; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of ore deposits located in these areas, especially in the district of Puri?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However the investigations carried out so far included the occurrences and deposits of apatite, asbestos, bauxite, building materials, chromite, clay, coal, gold, graphite, iron-ore, ilmenite, kyanite, lead, limestone and dolomite, manganese, mica, mineral pigments, pyrites, quartz, quartzite, glass sand, talc, steatite and potstone deposits in Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Keonjhar, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Puri, Bolangir-Patna, Phulbani, Koraput and Kalahandi districts.

During the last five years the more important investigations carried out are:

1. Mapping of Talchir coalfield followed by drilling. Estimated reserves proved are of the order of 249.22 million tonnes. The

investigation of the Talchir coalfield is still in progress and more reserves of coal arel ikely to be proved in this area.

2. Investigation of lead occurrences of Bolangir-Patna.

3. Drilling of 873 feet (266 metres) for lead in Mayurbhanj with no positive results in both the areas so far examined.

4. Investigation of shell limestone around Chilka lake which did not yield any positive results and for the ilmenite-magnetite sands around Chilka lake without any encouraging results in the areas examined so far.

5. Detailed examination of Sukinda iron-ore deposits, and the Kiriburu iron-ore deposits for purposes of export.

Details about the nature and extent of the ore deposits in the above districts are available in the following Geological Survey of India publications copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament:—

1. Records of Geological Survey of India Volume 85 Part I and Volume 86, part I.

2. Indian Minerals Volume IX No. 3; Volume X No. 4; Volume XI No. 4; Volume XII No. 4; Volume XIII No. 4; and Volume XIV No. 4.

Private Capital Investment from U.S.A.

219. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of private capital invested in India from the United States in 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 so far; and

(b) the industries in which U.S. Private capital has been invested in India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The U.S. Investments in India as at the end of 1958 were as under:—

Industry	(In lakhs of rupees) Amount
Petroleum	41,18
Manufacturing	14,88
Trading	2,52
Utilities and Transport	5
Mining	9
Financial	40
Plantations	6
Miscellaneous	67
TOTAL	59,85

Similar figures for 1959 are under compilation. Information for the years 1960 and 1961 is not yet available.

Orissa State Museum

220. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2111 on the 14th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have asked for any further financial assistance from the Government of India during 1959-60 and 1960-61 for the development of the State Museum at Bhubaneswar; and

(b) if so, the further assistance given to the Orissa Government for the purpose?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Rs. 55,000 has been allocated to the State Government in 1960-61, in addition to Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned in 1959-60 and Rs. 1,00,000 in 1958-59.

Scientific Research in Utkal University

221. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to the Orissa Government and the Utkal

University during the Second Five Year Plan period for pursuing scientific research;

(b) whether any grants were made for general development of higher scientific education in Orissa; and

(c) if so, what amount?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). While no grant has been paid to the Orissa Government, the following grants have been paid by the University Grants Commission to the Utkal University for the purpose indicated against each:—

	Rs.
(*i*) Scientific Equipment	1,88,958
(*ii*) Library Books and Journals for all Science Departments	65,000
(*iii*) Recurring grant for additional staff for Departments of Anthroroplogy and Statistics	37,725
TOTAL	2,91,683

Moosabagh Palace, Lucknow

222. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state whether Government is considering to declare Moosabagh Palace of Lucknow a protected monument?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): No, Sir.

Coal Supply to Steel Plants

223. **Shri Naldurgkar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting was held between the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel and the Minister for Railways for the timely supply of coal to various industrial undertakings and enterprises;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to meet the shortage and supply of good quality of coal;

(c) what is the total production of coal during three months ending on the 31st December, 1960 and the total amount of the coal supplied to various industries and undertakings during this period; and

(d) whether it is a fact that shortage of coal has affected the production of the steel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Meetings between Minister, Steel, Mines and Fuel and Minister for Railways are now being held regularly, at which various questions having a bearing on the production and transport of coal are discussed. It has been the co-ordinated effort of the two Ministries to see that, in view of the limitations of transport, important industrial consumers are kept supplied with their minimum requirements of coal. So far as quality is concerned, allocations of superior grades of coking coal have been made according to its actual availability and the needs, as assessed technically, of various categories of consumers. To ensure the availability of good coal, particularly for the steel plants, a number of washeries are proposed to be set up in the III Plan.

(c) The total production of coal during the three months ending December 31, 1960, was approximately 13 million tons and the total despatches during this period to various categories of consumers amounted to 12 million tons.

(d) No. Steel plants have a very high priority for supplies of coal and they have been kept adequately fed. They have at present about a month's stock each.

Education of Children of Pondicherry Administration Employees

224. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the children of the non-gazetted employees of the Pondicherry Administration studying in elementary, secondary and high schools have been exempted from payment of tuition fees with effect from the current year;

(b) if so, what amount the Union Government will be required to reimburse annually to the Government and private schools designated by the Pondicherry Administration to make good the loss to such institutions as a result of the concession; and

(c) whether a similar scheme for the children of Central Government servants is also under consideration?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 18,000.

(c) No, Sir.

Interest Payable by the Public and Private Sector Industries

225. { **Shri Morarka:** / **Shri Nathwani:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) The total interest payable on the 31st December, 1960 under deferred terms of payment both by public and private sector industries; and

(b) amount which would fall due and payable each year during the next Five years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Deferred payment contracts are generally in terms of gross liabilities, the interest element in most cases being included in the total cost of the goods to be imported. It is, therefore, not possible to compute the amount of interest charges separately, specially since the rate varies from case to case and also depends on a number of imponderable factors like the dates of shipment and actual arrival of goods in India. However, on the basis of sanctions given, the gross payments, *including* interest charges on account of imports under deferred payments, terms as on 1st October, 1960 for which information is available, have been estimated as follows:—

Year	(Rs. Crores)
October, 1960—March, 1961.	13.64
1961-62.	24.96
1962-63.	29.76
1963-64.	22.15
1964-65.	16.70
1965-66.	11.42

Rupar Finds

226. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have purchased Nalagarh mound at Rupar in Ambala District from Raja Surendra Singh for Rs. 60,000/-;

(b) if so, to what extent Archaeological Department is benefited; and

(c) archaeological finds obtained from the said mound?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By acquiring the mound, the Union Department of Archaeology has ensured its preservation for further study and research.

(c) In post-partition India, Rupar was the first site where the remains of Harappan culture were unearthed. The site revealed an almost continous sequence of occupations superimposed one upon another from the

Harappa to medieval times with short breaks in between. The finds included artefacts, potery, seals, coins, utensils, (including silver ones) and other articles of daily use associated with the different cultures.

Agartala Municipality Election

227. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to hold the Agartala Municipality Election in Tripura; and

(b) when the election is likely to be held?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Necessary steps have been taken to extend as soon as possible the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, to the Union Territory of Tripura. After the extension of the Act, it is proposed to revise the assessment in the Agartala Municipality so that the Municipal Commissioners elected under the new Act may have necessary funds to run the municipal administration without difficulty. This process will take some time and it may be possible to hold the election to the Municipality some time after April, 1962.

Relief to Gale Victims in Tripura.

228. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relief has been given by Government to the people of Sabroom and Belonia in Tripura who have been affected by the gale which occurred in the month of October, 1960;

(b) if so, the nature of aid given, and the total amount spent so far; and

(c) the estimated loss of properties in terms of money?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The following relief was given to the cyclone victims:

(i) A sum of Rs. 30,000|- was distributed as gratuitous relief among deserving 1,465 families of old and infirm having no earning member;

(ii) A sum of Rs. 15,000| was advanced as loan to 150 families; and

(iii) Three hundred and ninety-nine permits were issued to the victims for free extraction of house-building material from reserved forests.

(c) Approximately Rs. 7,08,000|-.

Primary Education in Kerala

229. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to the Government of Kerala for the development of Primary Education during the Second Plan; and

(b) the amount earmarked to be given during the Third Plan?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A sum of Rs. 139·48 lakhs has so far been given to the Government of Kerala for the development of Primary Education under the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) It is not possible to give this information as allocations for the Third Plan period have not yet been finalized.

Central Board and Local Boards of Reserve Bank

230. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay on the Table:

(a) the list of new members on the Central Board representing the re-

constituted local Boards of the Reserve Bank of India and the list of members of the reconstituted local Boards; and

(b) the considerations which have weighed with Governmet in selecting the personnel of the Board?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 27.]

(b) The personnel of the local Boards have been selected "to represent, as far as possible, territorial and economic interests and the interests of co-operative and indigenous banks" as laid down in section 9(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

Merger of State Associated Banks

231. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the progress made in the merger of state associated Banks with he State Bank of India as its subsidiaries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 provides for the constitution of the following eight State-associated Banks as subsidiaries of the State Bank of India. All of them have been constituted as such on the dates shown against their names.

1. State Bank of Hyderabad	1-10-1959
2. Bank of Bikaner	1-1-1960
3. Bank of Indore	1-1-1960
4. Bank of Jaipur	1-1-1960
5. Bank of Travancore	1-1-1960
6. Bank of Mysore	1-3-1960
7. Bank of Patiala	1-4-1960
8. State Bank of Saurashtra	1-5-1960

Unit Trust

232. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has prepared a scheme of Unit Trust;

(b) whether the same has been submitted to Government; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in regard thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has sent a note to the Government dealing with the question of establishment of Investment and Unit Trusts in India.

(c) The note is under examination.

दिल्ली में स्कूलों के बच्चों को जल-पान

२३३. **श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता :** क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग ने लगभग आठ सौ स्कूलों में विद्यार्थियों को जलपान देने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और प्रति विद्यार्थी कितना व्यय होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

British and U. S. Investments in India

234. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that British and U. S. investments in India have registered a marked rise at present as compared to the figures for 1948; and

(b) if so, what is the percentage of rise in investments in respect to those countries, and what are the schemes involving foreign collaboration that have been approved by Government during 1959-60?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the U. K. and the U. S. investments in India as at the end of 1948 and 1958 together with the percentage increase is given below:—

(*Rs. in crores*)

	End of June, 1948	End of 1958	Percentage Increase in 1958 as compared to 1948
			Percent
U.K. .	206·02	398·03	93·2
U.S.A. .	11.17	59.85	435.8

As regards schemes involving foreign collaboration approved by Government during 1959-60, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House later.

Issue of Landing Certificates at Palam

235. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several complaints are being made that landing certificates are being issued on a plain paper to the passengers landing at Palam Airport;

(b) whether it is also a fact that since the landing certificates are not given on the requisite printed form the Customs authorities at other ports refuse to accept these; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government to help the air passengers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). In the recent past only one such complaint has been received where a landing certificate was found to have been issued on a plain paper without the customs seal on it. This was done in a hurry and the matter has been set right. A landing certificate with a customs seal on it is always accepted by the Custom Houses. This expedient of issuing the landing certificate on a plain paper with the customs seal has to be resorted to on rare occasions when the supply of regular cyclostyled forms gets exhausted unexpectedly.

Economy in Central Government Offices

236. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to take any steps regarding reducing the expenditure on staff of Central Government and also reducing the expenditure on furniture etc.;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far; and

(c) the expenditure expected to be reduced in each item in rupees?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) A ban on the creation of new posts of any category other than posts connected with the Plan or required for security purposes was imposed in January, 1960. It has been extended for one more year upto the end of 1961.

(ii) In January, 1959 Ministries were urged to observe the utmost economy in the purchase of furniture, specially the more costly items such as carpets and to obtain the prior approval of their Financial Advisers in making purchases of high value.

(iii) The Central Economy Board keeps a watch on the scope, both direct and indirect, of effecting economy in administration. Each Ministry has set up an Economy Committee to ensure economy in expenditure on staff and other items.

(iv) A programme of work study of various Ministries and important offices under them, by the Special Reorganisation Unit in the Ministry of Finance is in progress.

(c) Quarterly statements showing the financial effect of economies made in 1959-60 as a result of posts abolished or kept in abeyance and in the purchase of stores, equipment and contingencies, etc., by the various Ministries of the Government of India have been laid on the Table of the House upto the quarter ending 31st December 1959. Compilation of information for the period since, has not been completed.

Training in Steel Industry

237. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the progress so far made in the staff training programme of the Steel Industry in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 28.]

L.I.C. Business

238. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of business completed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the year 1960 ending 31st day of December, 1960 (zone-wise);

(b) the total amount of business completed in foreign countries in rupees during the same period (country-wise); and

(c) how do the business figures of 1960 compare with those of 1959?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

Northern Zone	.	Rs. 62.40 Crores
Central Zone	.	Rs. 57.27 ,,
Eastern Zone	.	Rs. 86.86 ,,
Southern Zone	.	Rs. 107.41 ,,
Western Zone	.	Rs. 97.48 ,,
TOTAL	.	Rs. 411.42 crores

(b) Foreign Business . Rs. 7.96 Crores.

Country-wise figures are not readily available.

(c) The amount of business indicated above is provisional. As the final figures of completed business during 1960 will be available only by the end of February, 1961 it is not possible at this stage to compare the business figures of 1960 with those of 1959.

Campus work Projects

239. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri M. S. Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount sanctioned to the educational institutions for constructing swimming pools, stadia etc. under the campus work projects scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period so far with the names of the institutions (State-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on in the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in the Library. See* Index No. LT-2644/61].

फतेहपुर सीकरी में प्राप्त पाषाण युग के अवशेष

२४०. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फतेहपुर सीकरी (आगरा) की पहाड़ियों के ढलान पर छः मील के क्षेत्र में पाषाण युग की गुफायें मिली हैं जिनमें एक साथ सौ व्यक्ति रह सकते हैं;

(ख) क्या उनमें अद्भुत चित्र भी मिले हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनसे किस युग पर प्रकाश पड़ता है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और लोक सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Pay Scales of Assistants

241. **Shri Ram Garib:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government on the representation of the Assistants' Association in regard to the revision of the scale of pay after the acceptance of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when Government propose to take the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). The representation is still under consideration of the Government and a decision on the matter will be taken as early as possible.

Death Penalties in Manipur

242. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any death penalty was awarded for murders in Manipur during the period from 1955 to 1960;

(b) the number of death sentences, passed, the number of such sentences confirmed by the judicial Commissione Manipur and carried out and the number of cases that were set aside or reduced to life imparisonment by higher courts; and

(c) the number of persons now undergoing life imprisonment in Manipur?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table.

Employees in Steel Plants

243. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of regular employees engaged in Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai so far factory-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that these employees have been employed on three years contract service; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposals for making these appointments on a permanent basis?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a)

Rourkela—11,609.
Durgapur—9,467.
Bhilai—15,811.

This excludes departmental labour, workcharged employees, employees on nominal muster roll and trainees.

(b) No, Sir. Only some of the employees are on short-term contracts for three to five years.

(c) All the staff required in the regular establishment of the Company including those for operation and maintenance of the plants and the management are being offered long-term service contracts which are comparable to permanent appointment.

Fuller's Earth

244. **Shri Rajendra Singh:**
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Fuller's Earth" has been found in the

Chincholi taluka of the Gulbarga district of the Mysore State:

(b) if so, whether Government have made the preliminary survey; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. The deposits of "Fuller's Earth" have been found to occur at Korvi, Sulphet, Dastapur and Chimaidlai, 13, 7, 5 and 3 miles respectively southwest of Chincholi in Gulbarga district, Mysore State.

(b) and (c). As a result of detailed prospecting carried out it has been found that a total quantity of about 1,64,000 tons (165,600 tonnes) of the material may be available in all the areas taken together. The deposits at Korvi alone account for more than one lakh tons (101,000 tonnes). The various tests conducted have shown that the material from these places is of fairly good quality bleaching earth and compares favourably with the imported varieties.

Demands of Pensioners

245. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Conference of Pensioners has sent a memorandum to Government urging free medical aid, immediate relief to those drawing pensions up to Rs. 300 and making pensions income tax free; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government on their suggestions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No memorandum from the All India Conference of Pensioners has been received by the Government. If, however, the reference is to the memorandum presented to the Home Minister on behalf of the Bharat Pensioners' Samaj (All India Federation of Pensioners' Association), the position is that requests of the nature mentioned in the aforesaid memorandum were received in the past from certain pensioners' associations, but Government have not found it possible to accede to such requests.

Moratorium on Banks

246. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designation of banks in respect of which the Central Government received applications from the Reserve Bank of India for the issue of orders of moratorium under the Banking Companies Act, 1949 and those in respect of which actual orders were issued approving the recommendation of the Reserve Bank during 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the reasons for the issue of orders of moratrorium on banks separately for each; and

(c) the result achieved so far in respect of those banks?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement showing the names of the banks and the periods of the moratorium granted in their cases is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 29]. The Central Government was not competent to issue an order of moratorium in respect of any bank before the 19th September, 1960, when the Banking Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 1960 came into force.

(b) the moratorium orders were issued in order to facilitate the reconstruction and amalgamation of the banks and to protect the interests of depositors generally.

(c) Proposals for the amalgamation of the Prabhat Bank, the Indo-Commercial Bank, the New Citizen Bank of India and the Bank of Nagpur with the National Bank of Lahore, the

Punjab National Bank, the Bank of Baroda, and the Bank of Maharashtra respectivety have been finalised and are expected to be sanctioned very shortly. The Bank of Kerala is to be amalgamated with the Canara Bank. It is also proposed to amalgamate, as soon as possible, the Kottayam Orient Bank, the Bank of New India, the Sesasia Midland Bank, and the Venadu Bank so as to form a new institution and to amalgamate the Travancore Forward Bank with another suitable Bank. The furture of the remaining institution, namely, the Catholic Bank of India will be decided very shortly.

Defence Production Organisation

247. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Production Organisation working under Inspector of Armaments has increased its activities lately;

(b) if so, in what respects;

(c) what new defence production programmes have been undertaken by the organisation and the success achieved;

(d) whether due care is being taken to guard against disclosure of secrets and sabotage;

(c) if so, what; and

(f) the cases of sabotage etc. that have come up for investigation and results thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Defence Production Organisation is not under the Inspector of Armaments. The Inspector of Armaments is not a production agency but is responsible for inspection of armaments. It is however presumed that the question relates to the Defence Production Organisation as a whole. Answers to the various parts of the question are given on this presumption.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Increased activities of Ordance Factories relates to:—

(i) Further utilisation of manpower, plant and machinery; expansion of existing facilities and setting up of a new facilities for manufacture;

(ii) unertaking manufacture of new items hitherto imported.

(c) It is not in the public interest to give details of defence production programmes. It may however be stated that production in Ordnance Factories increased from Rs. 14 crores in 1956-57 to over Rs. 25 crores in 1959-60 and in the nine months of 1960-61 has shown further rate of increase.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It is not in the public interest to give details of security measures.

(f) None, Sir.

Ordnance Factories

248. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of goods produced in the ordnance factories during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) how much of the production relates to goods meant for civilian use?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The total value of goods produced in the Ordnance Factories during the first eight months of the current financial year for which figures are now available (upto 30th November '60) is Rs. 17·06 crores which represents an increase of approx. 20% over the corresponding figure for the first eight months of the financial year 1959-60. This figure is provisional and subject to upward revision at the time of final adjustment of the accounts for 1960-61. It is expected that the total production for 1960-61 will be above Rs. 30 crores.

(b) Rs. 203 crores. This figure is also provisional and subject to upward revision on final adjustment.

Winding up of Prabhakar Bank Ltd.

249. Shri Muhammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the official liquidator appointed to wind up the affairs of the Prabhakar Bank Ltd. of Bombay which went into liquidation in 1953 has not completed its work;

(b) Under the directions of the proceedings;

(c) how long will it take to complete the work; and

(d) reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the directions of the Court, the Liquidator has been taking steps to realise the outstanding advances so as to enable him to make payments, to the extent possible, to the depositors and other creditors. On the basis of the report submitted by him under section 45 G of the Banking Companies Act, all the directors of the bank are stated to have been publicly examined under orders of the Court. Misfeasance proceedings taken out against the directors and auditors claiming a sum of Rs. 5·44 lakhs are pending in the Court.

(c) It is not possible to foresee this at this stage.

(d) The delay in the conclusion of the liquidation proceedings is mainly due to the pendency of the misfeasance produceedings and the difficulties involved in the recovery of the outstanding advances.

मितव्ययता कार्यक्रम

२५०. श्री बाल्मीकी क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६०–६१ (३१ जनवरी तक) में उनके मन्त्रालय में मितव्ययता कार्यक्रम कहां तक सफल रहा है;

(ख) उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितना धन बचा; और

(ग) उक्त मितव्ययता किस आधार पर और कहां-कहां की गई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) से (ग) काफी बचतें की गई हैं। विस्तृत सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Wagons

251. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the full quota of wagon placed at the disposal of the Coal Controller (month-wise) in 1960 could not be utilised; and

(b) if so, what are the short-falls?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No. By and large, all the wagons that were actually made available for coal loading were utilised.

(b) Does not arise.

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३५ के उत्तर में सुधार

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : १६ नवम्बर, १९६० को लोक सभा में श्री डामर द्वारा किये हुए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३५ के दिये गये उत्तर की वास्तविक स्थिति इस प्रकार है, कि द्वितीय साधारण निर्वाचन के समय विभिन्न राज्यों में १२ दलों को मान्यता दी गई थी, तथा चार दलों को अखिल भारतीय दलों की मान्यता दी गई थी, जबकि तात्कालिक स्थिति यह है, कि विभिन्न राज्यों में १५ दलों को मान्यता प्राप्त है, तथा चार दल अखिल भारतीय दलों के रूप में मान्य हैं ।

12.03 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table; Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission....

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): What about our adjournment motions?

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed both the adjournment motions.

Shri Vajpayee: But no reason has been assigned.

Mr. Speaker: I do not give reasons.

Shri Goray (Poona): Sir, it is very important one; you are bound to give reasons.

Mr. Speaker: No; I am not bound to give reasons. Merely because something happens the hon. Members bring adjournment motions. They themselves must decide. It is exactly because they are not deciding I do not give the reasons. If I give the reasons they are not satisfied and the matter is always raised here. Therefore, I have made up my mind not to give reasons. I am not bound to give. In this particular case, it is not a matter for an adjournment motion. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The Pakistanis have made attacks against us in very unworthy language (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Am I to call all the three hon. Members together?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about the other adjournment motion about the closure of the *Hindustan Standard*? It is going to be closed on the 20th

Mr. Speaker: If any newspaper is colsed down, is it the responsibility of the Centre here to give aid to the newspaper to be abused? I do not know whether hon. Members want Government to sponsor newspapers and then beat them. If the *Hindustand Standard* closes down for its own reasons must Government give aid to it? If newspapers are to be run by the Government then it becomes a totalitarian State. It is exactly what the hon. Members are anxious to do.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Goray *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Now, what is it that he wanted?

Shri Goray: Sir, the point is that the President of Pakistan has made a very significant speech in Dacca during which he has said: "What can the Muslim community do in India?" and "what hope have they?" This is the sort of speech that he is making. Do you mean to say that we shall have no opinion expressed at all in this House.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): This is direct incitement and interference in our affairs.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: What else has Pakistan been doing all these years? It is not one instance. Everything that is done here is interpreted in a different manner. They are still claiming somthing and we read in the newspapers that there is some kind of a talk going on between China and Pakistan. These are all wrong. But shall we decide this here and give directions to Mr. Ayub Khan to keep quiet? An adjournment motion is not proper way in any case. The hon. Members will get opportunities not once but twice or thrice during the course of the budget discussion to say what they like. If they think that others should not have said something they may say something which the others will not relish. Subject to my allowing it, they can refute all that. If it is based on any particular fact, they will refute it.

All that I am submitting for hon. Members' consideration again and again is that the adjournment motion is not the proper method. If Mr. Ayub Khan made a statement, shall we make here a counter statemment and shall I allow the time of the House to be taken like that?

Shri Hem Barua: We submit to your ruling, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Action taken by the Government on Assurances

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statement showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. I Twelfth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 30.]

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. V Eleventh Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 31.]

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. X Tenth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 32.]

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIII Ninth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 33.]

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XV Eighth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 34.]

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXII Seventh Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 35.]

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIV Fourth Session, 1958. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 36.]

Notification issued under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 18 dated the 7th January, 1961 under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2640/61].

Notifications issued under All India Services Act

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 1413 dated the 3rd December, 1960 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1414 dated the 3rd December, 1960 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2641/61].

Annual Report of University Grants Commission

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the period from April, 1959 to

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

March, 1960 under Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2642/61].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India along with the Audited Accounts for the period ending the 31st March, 1960 (English and Hindi Versions) under sub-Section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2643/61].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FIFTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundred and Fifth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Communications)—Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.

MATERNITY BENEFIT BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to regulate the employment of women in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child-birth and to provide for payment of maternity benefit to them.

12.13 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 267

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Sir, while replying to supplementary questions asked by Sarvashri Bahadur Singh and M. L. Dwivedi, to the Starred Question No. 267 on the 21st November, 1960, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister of Information and Broadcasting had stated that Hindi has been accepted by the Constitution as the *Lingua Franca* of the country, that an Expert Committee had been set up to prepare the Hindi Encyclopaedia and that its Chairman was Shri Humayun Kabir while the members were Shri Indra Vidyavachaspati, Shri Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Dr. D. S. Kothari, Shri Nilkanth Shastri, Shri Babu Ram Saxena, Shri Raj Bali Pandey and Shri Siddheswar Varma with Shri Agnihotri as its Secretary. The correct position is that Hindi has been accepted by the Constitution as the official language of the Union and that the Expert Committee mentioned above drafted only the outline of the scheme for the preparation of the Encyclopaedia and it has long since been replaced by an Advisory Board under whose guidance the work of preparing and publishing the Encyclopaedia is being carried out. The Chairman of the Board is Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, while the members are Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Prof. Humayun Kabir, Dr. D S. Kothari, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee. Shri M. P. Periaswamythooran, Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Prof. Nilkantha Shastri, Dr. B. R. Saksena, Dr. G. V. Sitapati, Dr. Siddheswar Varma, Kazi Abdul Wadud, Prof. Satyen Bose, Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aivar, Dr. Nihal Karan Sethi, Shri Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, Shri M. Satyanarayana Shri Lakshman Shastri Joshi, Shri Lakshmi Narayan Sudhanshu, Dr. Gopal Tripathi, Shri Yashwant Rao Date, Dr. Raj Bali Pandey, Dr. Dhirendra Varma, with Dr. Raj Bali Pandey as its Secretary.

12.15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-FIRST REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th February, 1961."

Mr. Speaker: He should have made the statement first. Anyway, the question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th February, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 20th February, 1961 will consist of:—

(1) Discussion on President's Special Address to both Houses of Parliament on 14th February, 1961 on a motion of Thanks to be moved by Shri Bhakt Darshan and seconded by Shri C. R. Pattabhiraman on 20th February, 1961.

(2) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ANTHROPOLOGY

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (5) of para 2 of the late Ministry of Education and Scientific Research Resolution No. F.8-26|57-C.I., dated the 9th October, 1957, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Anthropology, subject to other provisions of the said Resolution."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (5) of para 2 of the late Ministry of Education and Scientific Research Resolution No. F.8-26|57-C.I., dated the 9th October, 1957, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Anthropology, subject to other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

Re: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, I would like to know if, after this Bill is taken up, we are going to have the other two Bills which were circulated to us along with the Order Paper yesterday or whether we are going to have discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker: Supplementary Demands will be taken up first.

Shri Tangamani: In that case, I will have to submit that as was given in yesterday's Order Paper, they could not have been reached before

[Shri Tangamani]

Monday so that we could have given the cut motions today. We are now taken by surprise and we are deprived of the opportunity of giving notice of cut motions.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The part-heard Bills may be taken up first.

Mr. Speaker: He not only wants them to be taken up first but the Supplementary Demands to be taken up on Monday so that they may be able to give notice of cut motions. Very well. We will consider it.

TWO-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES (ABOLITION) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Asoka K. Sen on the 16th February, 1961 namely:—

> "That the Bill to provide for the abolition of two-member parliamentary and assembly constituencies and for the creation of single member constituencies in their place, be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri A. K. Sen.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Mr. Speaker, I am extremely obliged to the hon. Members for the lively interest they had taken in this matter. It shows how concerned the entire House is on questions so closely connected with the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In fact from the speeches that we had the privilege to hear yesterday both from this side and from the other side, it was quite apparent that every one in this House was anxious to safeguard the legitimate interests of the Scheduled Castes people. In fact I remember the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Uma Nehru introducing almost a touch of emotion while she was speaking on this subject. But I make bold to say that taking every fact into consideration, on the balance, it does appear to be very wise to continue the reserva- which we have voted earlier on the the basis of single member constituencies. I do not say that the arguments of those who have opposed the Bill or who have moved for circulating the Bill for eliciting further opinion are devoid of substance. On the contrary, there is a good deal to be said in favour of the views so freely and openly advanced by those who have opposed the Bill. In fact, many of the things mentioned by Shrimati Uma Nehru, by Shri Tyagi and by others require very careful consideration because we must certainly take every step to prevent the Scheduled Castes people from being kept perpetually in a separate compartment. I do not think it would be fair for the Scheduled Castes people or for the country or for the larger interests of the nation to keep the Scheduled Castes people segregated for all times to come. In fact, if I may echo the sentiments so worthily expressed by Shrimati Nehru, I may say that the very great essence of what she has said is that the Scheduled Castes people have always been a part and parcel of the Indian nation, they will continue to be so and nothing shall take them away from us or shall they be condemned to a separate existence even if it be a little tempting in the beginning for them, because their lot really lies with the Indian people as the Indian people owe a sacred obligation to do everything in their power to make their condition much better and possibly atone for what their forefathers have done in perpetuating a condition of rather unhappy existence for the Scheduled Castes people.

This country, Sir, has atoned in the past and will atone in the future, but only for the purpose of integrating the Scheduled Castes people with us and not for the purpose of keeping them separate. Let there be no mistake about it. I think there is complete

concurrence on this matter so far as this House is concerned, that nothing shall be done by us here, even if it be, as I said, a little tempting for the Scheduled Castes people initially, which will have the effect of perpetuating a separate existence for the Scheduled Castes people. We shall be reversing the process of Indian history if we try to do it and we shall in the process possibly inflict the gravest of wounds to our body politic.

Therefore, we must proceed for the purpose of integrating the Scheduled Castes people and the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes with the rest of the nation in every possible way so that in years to come we shall not have to hear day in and day out that there is a separate category known as Scheduled Castes or there is a separate category known as Scheduled Tribes and we shall all belong to the great Indian nation completely rid of castes, sub-castes and tribal prejudices and bias. I hope that at least this House must completely and unequivocally express the great decisions of the nation that we must work progressively for the creation of that state of national existence in which there will be no caste, sub-caste or tribes or other under-developed communities.

And yet, it seems that at the moment it is absolutely necessary, as the House has already decided, that we must for that purpose continue the reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and that they have yet to be uplifted before there is complete integration between them and the rest of the country. It is for that purpose that this House voted for continuing the reservation.

It, therefore, is a question as to whether that reservation can best be carried out on the basis of single-member constituency or on the basis of double-member constituency. I appreciated the force of the argument that if we create single-member constituencies reserved for Scheduled Castes for all times to come we may create pockets which would be branded perpetually with the label of Scheduled Castes. We do not want that, and I agree entirely with the principle for which our hon. friend Shri Jain has spoken, namely, that we must accept a form of rotation so that the same constituency does not retain the brand of Scheduled Castes for all times to come. I suppose, if that vice is removed, the objection ought, to a very large extent, be met, namely that we create all interests necessary in our view and yet we do not create vested pockets branded with the label of a particular community. Any amendment which will seek to declare that opinion of the House would be acceptable to the Government.

In fact, the measure was entirely of a temporary nature meant to cover the election of 1962, and yet I feel that though it is of a temporary nature the opinion of the House should be equally and unequivocally expressed that we do not want to create single-member constituencies with, as I said, any particular label retained on it for all times to come.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It is not possible to divide the constituencies for all times to come, because after the census operations are over and the new census figures are available the constituencies will again have to be delimited.

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no harm in declaring truisms. Sometimes truisms have to be declared, if not for anything else at least to declare the purpose of the House that it does not want any particular pocket branded with the label of a particular community for all times to come. That is the only purpose. I entirely agree with the hon. Member. I do not think any protagonist of the Bill has argued for such a state of affairs. This I suppose, Sir, is a reasonable point of view which, as I said, would be acceptable to the House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I wonder if the hon. Minister has also taken note of the fact that if there is rotation of constituencies the Scheduled

[Shri Tyagi]

Caste Members of Parliament will not have permanent constituencies because every time the Members will be changed.

Shri A. K. Sen: Nobody should have a permanent constituency. We are not creating zamindaries in the shape of constituencies.

Shri Tyagi: That is true, because Members will change every time.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is the purpose of delimitation, because the Constitution never prescribes that there should be permanent constituencies.

Shri Tyagi: That will apply only to the Scheduled Castes people. Others will come from their districts where they are popular. The Scheduled Castes people will have to seek election from a constituency far away from their homes.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am very sorry to contradict my hon. friend Shri Tyagi. He will be very surprised if it happens that his constituency is changed. After the coming census it may or it may not be changed.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, Shri Tyagi is under the impression that Scheduled Castes members are bound to stand only from the reserved constituencies and they cannot stand for general seats.

Shri A. K. Sen: No, Sir; certainly not.

Mr. Speaker: They are not prevented from standing for any seat.

Shri Tyagi: What I am saying is that the Scheduled Castes members nurse their constituencies for five years in the hope that they may again be elected from the same constituencies. Now they can never hope to get elected from the same constituencies because the constituencies will be changed. Therefore, they will have to nurse other constituencies even though they have been elected from their present constituencies.

Mr. Speaker: Other Scheduled Caste men from those constituencies will come in.

Shri Tyagi: That is right. It will go on changing.

Shri A. K. Sen: In fact, Sir, that argument is based on an illusion, namely, that the general constituencies remain unaltered. On the contrary, it is not so. After every census the general constituencies are subject to a revision territorially and otherwise. As I said, Shri Tyagi may one fine morning be surprised to find that the Delimitation Commission has altered his own constituency. So it was the very purpose of the Constitution makers that no pocket borough should be created for all times to come. Therefore, every ten years every constituency whether general or reserved would be subject to a revision by the Delimitation Commission. That is the very written word of the Constitution. But so far as the reserved seats are concerned we do not apprehend that there would be any reservation necessary after ten years. We have extended it by another ten years and we do not apprehend that there would be any reservation necessary after that period. So, it will be only a question of general seats after that, from a long range point of view.

Shri Tyagi has also given expression to certain views which, with all respect to him, appear to spring from a misconception either of the provisions of the Constitution or of the Delimitation Act. Of course he prefixed his remarks by saying that he is neither a lawyer nor a barrister. I never thought that a barrister was a different person from a lawyer, but apparently to him there was a distinction. But it is a distinction without a difference. Apart from that, he seems to think that we are trying to compromise with article 170 of the Constitution and that we are trying to by-pass the

requirements of having a Delimitation Commission after every census. I am afraid that he certainly was labouring under some misconception of facts or of law. The question of delimitation will come after the census operations of 1961. Under the Delimitation Act, two of the members have to be either judges of the Supreme Court or judges of a high court, and the procedure prescribed is as under the Civil Procedure Code. It is a very lengthy and elaborate procedure and the Delimitation Commission has to fix the constituencies of every State, every assembly seat and every parliamentary seat, for the whole country. If he recalls how long it took for the Delimitation Commission to fix the constituencies from which members were returned in the elections of 1957, he will realise, and recall, that after 1952—the Delimitation Commission was constituted sometime at the end of 1953 or the beginning of 1954—it took them full two and a half years to fix the constituencies for every State. In fact, they must, according to the procedures prescribed. It is partly a judicial procedure; the objections have to be heard in respect of each constituency, and in fact, the elections of 1952 were again on the basis of the previous census figures. It is only after the election of 1957 that the Delimitation Commission started functioning, after the general elections of 1952. Similarly, it will be after the general elections of 1962 that the Delimitation Commission will start again for the purpose of fixing the limits and the other factors concerning the constituencies all over the country.

I suppose that with these explanations, much of the difficulties experienced by Shri Tyagi will disappear. This is all that I wanted to say.

Shri Tyagi: There is one point on which the hon. Minister has not thrown light. It was said that constitutional difficulties would arise. I wonder if they are really constitutional. The hon. Minister is a lawyer and a barrister both, and he can explain. What I say is, 80 per cent of the voters in the constituency will get disqualified from offering themselves as candidates from their home constituencies. So, will that not go against the fundamental rights which say that all must be treated as equals in the matter of elections? (Interruption).

Shri A. K. Sen: This was considered very carefully, and this does not appear to be in conflict with any provision of the Constitution or of the chapter on fundamental rights, because the reservation is itself prescribed by the Constitution, and therefore it is a method of carrying on with reservations.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): There are already single member constituencies for tribals and two, I think, also for the Scheduled Castes.

Shri Tyagi: In those constithencies, the majority of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be more than 51 per cent.

Shri A. K. Sen: No, no. At least in two there is 30 per cent.

Shri G. B. Pant: May be; I cannot say. But still, the fact remains that there are also non-Scheduled Caste people there.

Shri A. K. Sen: If there is no constitutional infirmity, there may be a moral objection to it, that is to say, keeping one particular area disenfranchised for the general voters for all times to come. But that objection, I think, would be largely met by accepting what is called compendiously the principle of rotation.

Mr. Speaker: Does Shri Tyagi press his amendment?

Shri Tyagi: I would like it to be voted upon.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th April, 1951".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of two-member parliamentary and assembly constituencies and for the creation of single-member constituencies in their place, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2— (*Definitions*)

Shri Tyagi I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 17 and 18, *omit*.

"or a two-member assembly constituency specified in the Second Schedule". (2)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 7, *add* at the end

"and a Supreme Court Judge appointed by the Chief Justice of India and a High Court Judge appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court having jurisdiction in the territory concerned where the constituency is to be delimited and the decision of the majority of these members shall be the final decision of the Commission." (29)

(ii) Page 1, line 19, *add* at the end

"Provided the population of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes shall not be less than thirty per cent of the entire population of the constituency" (30)

Mr. Speaker: These amendments are before the House.

Shri Tyagi: I am speaking on my amendment No. 2. Having lost the battle for circulation, I will now content myself by appealing to the hon. Minister not to apply this provision to the assemblies, because the cumbersome constituencies are mostly those which are paliamentary constituencies and which are spread over larger areas. I therefore suggest that if at all he applies this rule on those constituencies, let him spare the assembly constituencies which are not so widespread as the parliamentary constituencies.

Moreover, it is not the members of the assemblies who can decide here. We, the Members of Parliament, might well legitimately decide about our own fate. But I think the assemblies must be omitted. Because the hon. Minister has not agreed to consult the opinion of the members of the assemblies in the various States, to be fair to them, I would like the assemblies to be omitted. That is all that I want to say about this simple amendment.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am afraid this will completely frustrate the object of the Bill. After all, we are more concerned with the assemblies than with the parliamentary seats. I have already explained the object of the Bill and also the various points of view. I do not think I have anything more to say except that we cannot accept this amendment.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have moved my amendments. As I said yesterday, so far as this Bill is concerned, it is very defective in so far as it takes away the right of 80 per cent of the population in the reserved constituencies. Therefore, the questtion is, what should be those areas where this right is to be taken away. The question is most important for the whole of India. Delimitation was previously done under the Delimitation Act. Then we know that a judge of the Supreme Court presided over the Commission and a high court judge also was appointed. In the second Delimitation Commission, the chief election authority was also a party, and there were seven Members of the Lok Sabha to assist the Commission as associates.

I do not insist that those seven persons should be there to assist him

that there should be a judicial body as associates, but I am very anxious to delimit the constituencies. It is very curious that that is not done and only one executive officer is appointed for that work. It is quite true that we are appointing the Chief Election Commissioner, who is a very impartial person. We know what part he played in the previous Delimitation Commission. I am here to offer my tributes to him. Here also I have no doubt that he will be impartial, but in an important matter like this, it is much better to have a judicial authority and not a single executive officer to decide this question. After all the whole proposals will be put up by the district authorities and I do not suspect their *bona fides* also. But at the same time, to give satisfaction to the general public, it is but good that on merits alone the question is decided and not on other considerations. It is, necessary, therefore, that this body should have a Supreme Court Judge and a High Court Judge of the area in which delimitation is to take place.

From the Bill it appears that even the inquiry which is sought to be made is very perfunctory. I was also an associate member of the Delimitation Commission and I have got some experience. People came forward and put in their objections, which were gone through not on one day, but on several days and the whole thing was thrashed out thoroughly. Here I find from the Bill that the objections will be written only and prepared by a certain date they will have to be sent to an officer and he may decide them in his chamber. He may not hear oral representations. We know that our countrymen are not very alert and they do not send in their representations, but they come on the date of the hearing and give some objections, which are sound. So it is very unfair that the inquiry will be perfunctory and more unfair that there should be only one officer to deal with it. The combined wisdom of all the three should be there, so that the whole thing may be thrashed out thoroughly.

This is the most drastic of all the constitutional amendments that have so far been made It takes away the right of crores of people to become members of Assemblies and the Parliament. They cannot become Ministers; they cannot become members and their rights are being taken away. So, it is much better that those persons are given full hearing and an opportunity to see that their constituencies are not made reserved constituencies.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): At persent the Election Commission consists of one member. I think the work of delimitation is semi-judicial and so some amendment should be made so that some persons may be associated with the Election Commission for this work. As I have said, the Election Commission at present consists only of one member, *viz.* the Chief Election Commissioner. So, I would suggest that the Government should accept some amendment by which it may be possible to associate at least two persons fitted for this work with the Election Commission to decide all these matters instead of having a single person sitting in judgement over a number of suggestions and objections. I think the Commission should consist of more than one member and be a judicial one.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support amendment No. 29 moved by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. As it is the definition of 'Commission' only includes the Election Commission appointed by the President under article 324 of the Constitution. The definition should be modified to include a Supreme Court Judge to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India and a High Court Judge to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court having jurisidiction over the constituency to be delimited. The Constitution clearly provides that the delimitation work is to be left to somebody else. A Delimitation Commission is set up soon

[Shri Tangamani]

after the publication of every census. Here under special circumstances, we are now having a sort of delimitation and if it is left to the Election Commission itself, the impartiality which is attributed to the Election Commission will no longer exist.

The association of two judicial personnel will at least give an impression to the people that it is no longer an arbitrary decision by the executive. As the mover of the amendment pointed out, when the previous Delimitation Commission was set up, some Members of Parliament were also associated. Here also I suggest that some Members of Parliament may be associated, so that, although they may not have the power to vote one way or the other, nothing will be done without their knowledge. That is the purpose for which the associates were originally included in the Delimitation Commission.

With these words, I submit that amendment No. 29 may be accepted by the House.

Shri A. K. Sen: I certainly appreciate the purpose which has impelled the hon. mover of this amendment to bring forward this amendment before the House. He is certainly actuated by the motive of making the work of delimitation as impartial as possible and yet he forgets one necessary condition viz., this work must be done very very quickly in order that the elections of 1962 may be held on the basis of these newly demarcated single-member reserved constituencies. If we are to associate a Judge of the Supreme Court and a Judge of the local High Court and various other persons, that will be the surest way to see that the elections of 1962 cannot be held on the basis of these constituencies. The quickness with which it must be done so that all the preparations for the coming elections may start on the basis of the constituencies newly demarcated can only be achieved on the basis of these demarcations being made by the Chief Election Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker: When is the delimitation work expected to be completed by the Commission?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Commission has already started the preliminary work in the expectation that we shall pass this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: At least, why not allow an appeal? After all, there may be some error hear and there. Because of the emergency, what ought to be delimited by a Commission is sought to be made by the Chief Election Commissioner. But why make him the sole judge?

Shri A. K. Sen: He is not the sole judge, because the objective conditions are prescribed. First of all, there must be geographically compact areas. Secondly, that part which has larger concentration of scheduled castes will be the constituency. So, the objective conditions are clearly specified by this Act.

Mr. Speaker: In every Act, it is specified, but every Act is broken. Otherwise, why should there be courts? Of course, it is not broken deliberately.

Shri A. K. Sen: But it is impossible to carry on the next elections, unless there is a finality by, let us say, April in regard to this matter.

Shri Tyagi: Yesterday Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said that already the constituencies have been broken into two, and that in his own constituency, all these criteria which had been laid down had been broken altogether. His own constituency has been split into two. He comes from a double-member constituency from which comes Shri Jagjivan Ram also. The constituency has been so chalked out as to include three tehsils, sub-divisions, etc. Like that he has already been affected and he has no chance to lay his grievance before any authority.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is not true. It has not been done. As I said, the

preliminary work of getting the data and other things has been started. The scheme of the Bill is that after the preliminary work is over, objection will be heard. Shri Tyagi, with all respect to him, is wrong in what he is saying that Shri Ram Subhag Singh has no remedy, whatever his grievance may be. In fact, this Bill has not been passed and I have no doubt that when the facts are placed before the Chief Election Commissioner he will look into them.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Are we to understand that the public will be invited to give their objection, not on paper but orally?

Shri A. K. Sen: Oh yes. Whoever wants a personal hearing will get a personal hearing. There is no doubt about it.

Mr. Speaker: Objections will be invited and will be heard.

Shri Punnoose: These constituencies are spread all over India. I want to know whether the Election Commissioner will have time to hear all objections personally.

Mr. Speaker: What he says is that if every appeal should go to the Commission itself and the Commissioner must dispose of it in various constituencies spread all over India whether he would be in a position to do that.

Shri A. K. Sen: Though the constituencies are spread over, it is expected that if personal objections are going to be made he will certainly move about as the Delimitation Commission moved about.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, you will remember that you were yourself responsible for safeguarding the privileges and rights of Parliament. Last time, before the first elections were held, you, along with other members, insisted that constituencies being the source of the structure of Parliament, they should not be in the hands of any other authority, Parliament being sovereign. Therefore, you persuaded the then Speaker to nominate a panel of two or three members from each House for each State to advise the Election Commissioner, and the Election Commissioner was to act according to the advice of that Committee.

Mr. Speaker: In the first Delimitation Commission the members were nominated by the Speaker. In Madras I was the Chairman of the Delimitation Commission and there were a few other members. Then, the non-official was removed and an officer, a Judge of the Supreme Court, was appointed as Chairman with one or two members. Gradually, from Members of Parliament it has come to a single official. On this depends the very life and existence of Parliament and its members but in this case alone there is no appeal. Here I do not want to give my personal experience in the previous Commission. It looks strange. I leave it to the Government and to the hon. Members. After all, time is not the only point. Also, in the matter of time we can hasten it. If an official or a person commits a wrong, he would not admit it is wrong. It is a matter relating to Parliament. In other countries it is Parliament that looks into it. Parliament appoints the delimitation commission. The objections are also looked into by Parliament. Now even that right is taken away from Parliament and vested in the official. Then let the official alone rule the whole country. The hon. Minister must look into the whole thing. It goes into the very foundation of this Parliament. There must be at least a provision for appeal. Even that is not done.

Shri Tangamani: Especially when the total seats in Parliament and the Assemblies come to such a big number.

Mr. Speaker: I am saying this because I am interested in Parliament. In the previous regime when I was a member, the majority were nominated members.

Shri A. K. Sen: Where it is a question of delimiting constituencies even

[Shri A. K. Sen]

now we provide for associating members, as in the case of the Bombay Re-organisation Act. This, unfortunately, is not a case of delimitation of constituencies. We have got the existing reserved constituencies and double-member constituencies. It is a question of bifurcating the existing constituencies on the basis of their larger concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Tyagi: It is a much smaller work.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is much more important.

Shri A. K. Sen: The re-adjustment of constituencies will be done only on the basis of the census figures. So far as this Bill is concerned, we have the existing double-member constituencies and we are dividing them on the basis of larger concentration. My submission is that there is no question of dealing with the rights of members or of the Assemblies in any manner in this Bill.

Shri Tyagi: Another difficulty is that the larger concentration has to be taken into account. The hon. Minister has agreed that after one election this constituency will be changed into another. So, another will be thin as far as Scheduled Caste population is concerned, and that number will be wasted. Then you will have to demarcate it again. So, if there is pressure of Scheduled Caste people in one constituency, let it be equally divided so that equal treatment may be given to the Scheduled Caste population.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): During the last time in Madhya Pradesh, which is a big State, the Delimitation Commission did not have more than two sittings. It hardly took two or three days. Now if only the double-member constituencies are to be bifurcated, how much time will it take? Even if the Members of Parliament are associated with it, it will hardly take a couple of days. So, I do not think the time schedule will be disturbed. I submit to you that the hon. Law Minister should agree to the association of Members of Parliament with this work.

Shri A. K. Sen: In fact, this House has accepted the principle that in such matters it is better that Members of Parliament are not associated as they are interested parties when their objections are heard. The moment the Members of Parliament are associated their personal interest may conflict with their duties.

Mr. Speaker: But the amendment is not with regard to that.

Shri A. K. Sen: This is an answer to the point which the hon. Member has raised. I know this does not relate to the amendment. Therefore, having regard to all the circumstances and having regard to the fact that the Delimitation Commission which deliberated last time got these double-member reserved constituencies already fixed—they are already there as reserved constituencies fixed by the Delimitation Commission—and it is a question of bifurcating them on the principles enunciated in the Bill, namely, they must be geographically compact areas and there should be facility of communication and, secondly, they should have a larger concentration of Scheduled Castes . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have a doubt. If a double-member constituency is divided, it may so happen that a divided portion may contain less population of Harijans and Scheduled Castes than if the two parts are combined together.

Shri A. K. Sen: That larger delimitation has to be done after the census of 1962. That we cannot do before the elections of 1962.

Mr. Speaker: In the double—member constituencies it may so happen that you have demarcated half of it in one constituency and that may sometimes contain less than two

contiguols Schedultd Caste constituencies, which can be put together.

Shri A. K. Sen: It may or may not. But it is highly improbable because generally these double-member constituencies have been demarcated by the last Delimitation Commission on the basis that they contained a fairly substantial number of Scheduled Caste people.

Mr. Speaker: It can happen. In my district it is different. There are various taluks where they are equally represented.

Shri A. K. Sen: They are not contiguous. There are hardly two reserved constituencies which are together.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): There is in our State.

Shri A. K. Sen: In one or two cases it may be so. But, by and large, they are never contiguous. (*Interruptions*). It is very difficult to answer if members put questions simultaneously. As I said, it is not the larger question of delimiting the constituencies. I appreciate we should really have the medium of the Delimitation Commission for the general demarcation of constituencies and we will have it after the census of 1961. Here it is a question of dividing the already demarcated constituencies. The demarcation had been done by the Delimitation Commission itself. Therefore, it is not a question of deciding anything except following the objective tests laid down by the Bill itself. For that, I have no doubt, this Commission would be the best instrument for doing these things quickly and effectively. Further, a procedure is laid down for hearing the objections. I am afraid, possibly those members who were rather apprehensive about the question of objections have not taken good care to read clause 4. It says, first of all, that the proposals are to be formulated and published in the Official Gazette of the State together with a notice specifying a date on or after which the proposals will be further considered by it. Then it says that as soon as the interim proposals are made, those who are concerned with bifurcations would come forward . . .

Shri Punnoose: That is why I ask whether the Election Commissioner will hear the objections personally.

13 hrs.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am reading clause 4. He will not hear unless you ask for a hearing. That is a very well recognised principle. He will hear only those who want to be heard personally.

Then sub-clause (b) says:

> "after considering all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date so specified, determine the matters referred to in section 3".

That means the objective tests laid down in clause 3.

Then under sub-clause (c) by notification there will be final bifurcation. So I do not see any reason for any hon. Member being apprehensive because if any proposal like the one referred to by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is made he should lodge his protest. I should advise Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to lodge his protest the moment the interim proposals are made. I do not think any interim proposals have been made so far because interim proposals will be made only after the Bill is passed and the interim proposal will contain a date within which objections are to be filed. I shall refer him to the Chief Election Commissioner detailing the reasons why that interim proposal should be invalid. I have no doubt that if it is as preposterous as it is alleged to be the Chief Election Commissioner will change it immediately. I have no doubt that some district officers may send in proposals which may not be fair. But against these proposals not only would all valid objections be raised but will

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also be heard and disposed of properly.

Therefore having regard to all this I am afraid it is not possible to accept these amendments. I wish I had plenty of time to associate some judges with it. But I do not see how judges can do more than what the Chief Election Commissioner can do in the matter.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): After constituencies had been delimited by the Delimitation Commission consequent to the re-organisation of States constituencies in Punjab were again delimited and power was given only to the Election Commission. When objections were filed with the Election Commission and we went to the Election Commission for being heard, the Election Commissioner refused to hear us. That is our experience of the last occasion.

Shri A. K. Sen: If after this the Chief Election Commissioner refused to receive objections—the hon. Member is a lawyer—he will only have to file a writ petition and it will be allowed in the course of five minutes.

Shri Hem Raj: But if the amendments of which I have given notice are accepted, he shall have to do it.

Shri A. K. Sen: If certain duties are not performed, the Act cannot provide for it. Then the remedy is the court of law.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): The double-member constituencies would be bifurcated and the single-member reserved constituencies will be created out of these double member reserved constituencies. Now by passing this Bill when a double-member constituency is bifurcated if the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in that bifurcated single-member constituency is less than any other constituency which is not affected by this Act, which would be the reserved seat?

Mr. Speaker: For the time being he must be satisfied with it.

Shri A. K. Sen: Theoretically there may be one or two cases.

Mr. Speaker: I put the amendments to the vote of the House:

Amendment No. 29 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the other amendment by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (No. 30) also to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 30 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Need I put Shri Tyagi's amendment (No. 2) to the vote of the House?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 —(*Division of two-member constituencies*)

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopargaon): Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, lines 3 and 4,—

omit "(other than a two-member assembly constituency in the State of Gujarat)". (10)

(ii) Page 2, line 18,—

for "1951" *substitute* "1961". (11)

Shri A. K. Sen: After what I have explained, amendment No. 10 would completely disorganise the Bombay Re-organisation Act which this Parliament has passed. I hope the hon. Member appreciates the implications of this.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 1,—

after "shall" *insert*—

"through Delimitation Commission appointed for the purpose". (39)

(ii) Page 2,—

after line 16, *add*—

"(c) the seat shall be split into single member constituencies on the basis of the list of voters published stating that they are scheduled castes or scheduled tribes and the same shall be finalised by the Commission so set up." (41)

(iii) Page 2,—

after line 18, *add*—

"(2) The Delimitation Commission so appointed will hold discussions with the political parties before advising the Commission." (42)

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 16, *add*—

"(c) the State Governments will be requested by the Election Commission to first publish the village-wise and Thanawise figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population as recorded by the enumerators in the Census of 1951." (24)

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 1,—

for "as soon as may be practicable", *substitute* "latest by the end of July, 1961". (18)

(ii) Page 2, line 14,—

omit "in the opinion of the Commission". (21)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I also wish to move my amendment No. 30.

Mr. Speaker: That is over. It was to clause 2.

Shri A. K. Sen: I shall accept Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's amendment No. 32. I think it is a reasonable amendment. It says that the proposal should not only be published in the Official Gazette but also in the important papers of the regional languages.

Mr. Speaker: That is to clause 4. We are on clause 3 at the moment.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am sorry, Sir.

Shri A. P. Jain (Saharanpur): I had given notice of two amendments embodying the principle of rotation. The notice was given day before yesterday and the amendments were circulated yesterday. Now I have given you.....

Mr. Speaker: What is the number of the original amendments?

Shri A. P. Jain: They are Nos. 43 and 44. Now for amendment Nos. 43 and 44 I want to substitute the first four amendments of which I have given you the draft. This is the proper draft though it contains the same principle.

Mr Speaker: I will allow him to speak. Then I will call other hon. Members one after the other.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 1,—

Before "the Commission", *insert* "(1)". (45)

(ii) Page 2, lines 13 and 14,—

For "that single-member constituency" *substitute* "that one of the two single-member constituencies". (46)

(iii) Page 2, *after* line, 16 *insert*—

"(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) on the expiration of the period of five years from the date of abolition of a two-member constitu-

[Shri A. P. Jain]

ency and the coming into existence in lieu thereof of two single-member constituencies under section 5, the seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes in one of the said single-member constituencies under clause (b) of sub-section (1), shall cease to be so reserved and in lieu thereof the seat shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes either in the other of the said constituencies or in such other constituency as the Commission may, having regard to the population of the Scheduled Castes, by order in the Official Gazette of the State concerned specify in this behalf.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect any representation in the House of the People or in the Legislative Assembly of a State until the dissolution of the then existing House or, as the case may be, the then existing Assembly." (47)

13.09 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

(iv) Page 2, line 18,—

For "census held in 1951" *substitute* "latest census of which figures are available". (48)

Shri Tangamani: The amendments are of a very complicated nature. It is only fair that we should be supplied copies of the amendments.

Shri A. P. Jain: I shall pass it on to the hon. Member.

Shri Kasliwal: The latest amendment which the hon. Member, Shri Jain, has suggested is slightly different from the original. He may kindly explain the exact difference between the two.

Shri A. P. Jain: Mr. Chairman, I had originally given notice of an amendment introducing the principle of rotation. That amendment was not preperly worded and the new amendments which I have just read out bring out my intention more accurately and in a legal form. The first amendment is a very simple one. I propose to insert a sub-clause No. (2) to clause No. (3) and therefore the first paragraph is made as clause No. 1. The second amendment is also very simple. At present the existing single member constituency is intended to remain a reserved seat for all times. Since it will rotate, the new amendment says that one of the two single member constituencies will be declared as a reserved seat.

So far as the third amendment is concerned, the proviso means that after a double-member constituency has been bifurcated for the first five years, one of the newly created seats will remain reserved. That reservation will continue until the next elections, so that there may be no disturbance in the middle. But after the next general election following the expiry of five years that seat already reserved cannot be kept as a reserved seat and again some other seat will have to be declared as a reserved seat. The seat which is to be declared as a reserved seat may either be the other seat resulting from bifurcation or it may be a new seat, the criterion being that there must be a concentration of the Scheduled Castes.

When the Law Minister was addressing the House certain objections were raised. One of the objections was that members will not be interested in nursing the constituency. My answer to that objection will be, first that a member nurses a constituency which he represents, and not a constituency from which he intends to seek election next time. Moreover, the fact that a constituency which has been declared a reserved constituency will become a general constituency later does not prohibit a Member from nursing it, even if it means that one has to nurse a constituency from which he wants to seek election.

General constituencies are open to both the Scheduled Caste people as

also to other caste people and it will place a scheduled caste candidate in an advantageous position, because a sitting member who has represented a constituency can fight an election from that constituency more effectively. He can do greater good to that constituency and therefore improve his chances of being re-elected from the same constituency when it has been declared to be a general constituency.

As the Law Minister has very rightly and very precisely stated before the House, it is not a good thing to create reserved boroughs or reserved constituencies for all times. So, the principle of rotation is a very healthy principle. If this rotation is introduced, I think some of the objections raised by my hon. friend Shri Tyagi and others will to a large extent be met. In fact, I was surprised when Shri Tyagi raised certain objections. I find that he has already given notice of an amendment to that effect.

Shri Tyagi: Mine was limited to the double-member constituency. Now my hon. friend throws every constituency into this and therefore I raised my objection. My hon. friend endangers every constituency in the whole of India.

Shri A. K. Sen: My hon. friend Mr. Jain's amendment is the more correct one, because administratively every constituency is thrown open after each census operation.

Shri A. P. Jain: The difficulty is that Shri Tyagi thinks of too many dangers. Danger to whom? Not to the Scheduled Castes, not to the country either, because it throws open a wider area. Therefore, I submit that this amendment is a very reasonable one and is for the benefit of the scheduled castes as also of the nation at large.

So far as the last amendment is concerned, it is a consequential one and I need not say much about it.

With these words, I commend my amendments for the acceptance of the House.

Shri Parulekar (Thana): The basic principle of the amendment which has been moved is rotation. This is all right in the case of Scheduled Castes. As regards Scheduled Tribes they live in a compact area.

Shri A. K. Sen: It does not apply to Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I have moved my amendment No. 24 to clause 3. This is with reference to the explanation in which it has been suggested that population means, population as ascertained at the census held in 1951. If you go through the Census handbooks published by the different State Governments and also the Census Handbook of India, the census figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are published district-wise or taluk-wise at least. The district magistrates are now being asked to tabulate the figures for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes police-station-wise or village-wise.

The hon. the Law Minister said that objections are invited by the Election Commissioner. But for the public only the census figures as published in the handbook district-wise or at best taluk-wise is available. The Election Commissioner should request the State Governments to publish these figures police station-wise and village-wise at the first instance, so that when objections are raised instances where a compact area has not been properly constituted may be cited. Otherwise we shall have to depend only on the report of the S.D.O. or district magistrate as they submit their figures and the State Government will recommend that to the Chief Election Commissioner.

In my State of Orissa, the bifurcation of double-member constituencies has almost been finalised. One more clarification I seek of the Law Minister. What is the criterion for con-

[Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi]

centration? Here it has not been laid down whether it is 80 per cent., 60 per cent or 51 per cent. I feel Government will not be put to any difficulty if they ask the State Governments to publish census figures with regard to Scheduled Castes and Tribes village-wise and police station-wise.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I say a word.....

Shri B. C. Kamble: What is the procedure: whether we will speak on all the amendments and clauses and then he will reply or he will reply for each?

Shri A. K. Sen: If Shri B. C. Kamble wants to move his amendments, I have no objection. Personally, I think he is going to nullify the entire effect of the Bombay Reorganisation Act.

Shri B. C. Kamble: I am moving amendments Nos. 10 and 11. So far as amendment No. 10 is concerned, what we find is, exception has been made of the State of Gujarat. It is discriminatory in two ways: in relation to the State and in relation to the constituency. Exception is made with regard to the Assembly constituencies. Whatever may be the Act which has been passed, this law should be uniform. Therefore, the Government should make up its mind and see that at least this law is made uniform throughout the State.

With regard to amendment No. 11, I have suggested that the Census figures of 1961 should be taken as the criteria for deciding the number of seats to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Here it is a question of the Constitution, because, article 330 says that seats shall be reserved in relation to the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If the hon. Law Minister is suggesting with reference to article 81 where there is also a definition of population, which means, of the last preceding Census, I say it has no relationship whatsoever. Because, if the population of Scheduled Castes has increased, the number of seats should be increased. If the population of Scheduled Castes has decreased, the number of seats should also be decreased. That is to say, I submit, in each State the population has to be ascertained, and according to article 330, that ratio has to be maintained. So many events have taken place particularly in the Maharashtra where the population of Scheduled Castes is likely to be affected. Therefore, in proportion to the population being either greater or lesser, the seats also will have to be allotted according to the proportion of the population. I would also further submit that so far as article 82 is concerned which speaks about re-adjustment of the constituencies after the Census operations are over, benefit is not being taken of these operations for the next first general elections. I am not for extending the life of this House. Election should take place at a particular time after five years. In order that we should be in line according to the Census operations under way, it does not matter if a year's time is extended further and then re-adjustments should take place according to the Census figures which are available according to the 1961 Census.

There is one small point and I will finish so far as these amendments are concerned. The Law Minister seems to think that with regard to reservation of constituencies, there will be rotation. If there will be rotation, the difficulty will be this. This is a Bill. It will become law. You have made a law that seats will be reserved where the Scheduled Caste population is more concentrated. Either you will have to continue for the next 10 years that very constituency under this particular provision or if you give it by rotation, it means, you will be giving that reserved seat to an area where there is no concentration according to your classification. It will be against law if such a kind of alternative is proposed.

Shri Tangamani: I have moved amendments Nos. 39, 41 and 42. My amendment No. 39 reads:

> Page 2, line 1, after "shall" *insert* "through Delimitation Commission appointed for the purpose."

My amendment No. 41 reads:

> Page 2, *after* line 16, *add*—
>
> "(c) the seat shall be split into single member constituencies on the basis of the list of voters published stating that they are scheduled castes or scheduled tribes and the same shall be finalised by the Commission so set up."

My amendment No. 42 reads:

> Page 2, *after* line 18, *add*—
>
> "(2) The Delimitation Commission so appointed will hold discussions with the political parties before advising the Commission."

I shall speak on all the three amendments because practically the same purpose is sought to be emphasised by all these amendments.

In the course of the First Reading, both Shri Punnoose and myself requested the appointment of a Delimitation Commission as it will meet the ends of justice. I was surprised that there was absolutely no reference to the appointment of a Delimitation Commission when the hon. Law Minister was pleased to reply to the First Reading. Probably he thought that this is not an issue which merits any consideration at all.

Shri A. K. Sen: I did say that Shri Tyagi was possibly suffering from a misconception in that he thought that the Delimitation Commission should function now. The Delimitation Commission can only function after the 1961 Census figures are available.

Shri B. C. Kamble: The Delimitation Act has been repealed.

Shri Tangamani: What I have suggested through this amendment and the suggestions we have made in the First Reading is that the Delimitation Commission may be set up. We may call it Delimitation Commission or any other Commission; a Commission which has got the same powers as a Delimitation Commission which is set up under the Delimitation of Parliament and Assembly Constituencies Act of 1956. The whole point is that the Delimitation Commission has not only officials, it consists of non-officials also. We have got associates who are Members of Parliament. They go from State to State. The political parties and the interests concerned have got an opportunity to represent to this body. That was the purpose for which I wanted a Delimitation Commission.

On the question of delay, one of the previous speakers was pleased to state that in one State, the Delimitation Commission spent only two days and they were able to satisfy those who raised objections. If for delimiting all the constituencies after the publication of the Census report, the Commission had taken only two days in a particular State—all the 400 and odd Assembly constituencies and 80 parliamentary constituencies,—it is not going to take much time at all. The whole thing is whether the Government has got the intention to satisfy the people and the House that in splitting these constituencies, they are going to base it on certain principles. That is the only point. We have made it very clear that we are not opposing this Bill. In the matter of splitting of constituencies, let not an impression be created that abuses are likely. Because, after all, even when we come to clause 4, what is the provision that is made? In clause 4, for the entire State one man is going to function. In all the States, one man will function. You are going to split up the constituencies, and publish that in the Gazette and then objections are to be addressed to this particular man. How is it humanly possible for him to go and meet individuals who want personally to represent a case? It is practically impossible. When a Commission which has to go from State to State is not in a position to meet all the

[Shri Tangamani]

objections and satisfy them, I cannot understand how one man will be able to do it in all the 400 and odd Assembly constituencies and satisfy the people. If he is going to sit in the office, it will be only publication in the Gazette and formal objections will be raised. Nothing much comes out of it. That is why a feeling has grown in the minds of the people. I submit that the hon. Minister must respect the sentiment which has grown in the minds of the people that many of the constituencies have many of the constituencies have already been split up. That is why we want certain safeguards. These safeguards may be in the nature of accepting the amendments. We have also suggested, let there be consultation at the level of the constituencies on the basis of consulting all the interests, more particularly, the political parties who will be interested in contesting the election.

I would like to refer to another objection which was raised. My understanding of the Constitution on this point is, there is nothing which prevents a Delimitation Commisson beng set up even before the Census report is published. Although it is obligatory on the part of the Government to set up a Delimitation Commission after the publication of the census figures, I do not see how they are prevented from doing a particular type of delimitation work which is really of a limited nature. It is not going to be very difficult for them at all, because we have already laid down, as the hon. Minister was pleased to state, that we are going to have only geographically compact areas, and that we are going to consider the physical features, communications, conveniences and concentration of the population of the Scheduled Castes.

By my first amendment I want a Delimitation Commission to be set up. After it is set up, I want that the constituencies should be so split up that contiguous areas with a predominantly Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe population comprise the reserve seat. Let us not have the phenomenon of a double member constituency split up into two constituencies, such that the general constituency has a larger number of Scheduled Caste people than the reserved constituency. That is why, by my second amendment I say:

> "(c) the seat shall be split into single member constituencies on the basis of the list of voters published stating that they are scheduled castes or scheduled tribes and the same shall be finalised by the Commission so set up."

Now we have only got the census figures of 1951. As Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi pointed out, from the Census Report published we are not able to find the number of Scheduled Caste people and their concentration. The electoral list for 1957 has been published. That can be taken as a criterion. If that is taken for the limited purpose of delimiting, that will at least take away the suspicion which is now prevalent in the minds of the people.

Lastly, by my third amendment I have said:

> "(2) The Delimitation Commission so appointed will hold discussions with the political parties before advising the Commission."

Actually, if prior consultation takes place with the interests concerned, the objections etc., will be reduced to a minimum. The hon. Minister would be aware that in cases where a particular constituency has been delimited and the polling stations have to be altered, we are asked to give our objections to changing the venue of the polling stations. We know how very difficult it is to get them changed because the particular thing has

already been fixed on the basis of certain criteria. That is why if there is consultation before we come to a decision, it will make matters easier for the Government and the Commission or any other authority appointed to delimit or divide up the constituencies.

We once again press these three amendments which will really provide the safeguard necessary against likely abuses. With these observations, I request these amendments may be accepted.

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order, Sir. An amendment has been moved just now by Shri A. P. Jain, and we did not get any notice of that bigger amendment. Are we not entitled to move amendments to that amendment?

Mr. Chairman: That is a hypothetical question.

Shri Tyagi: I want to move an amendment.

Mr. Chairman: When he moves, the question will be considered.

Shri Tyagi: Then I want to move an mendment now to the amendment moved.

Mr. Chairman: Then he may send the amendment here, and it will be decided whether it will be allowed or not. I do not want to give any opinion prematurely.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : सभापति महोदय, इस क्लाज तीन को जो पहली लाइन है उस में मैं एक संशोधन रखना चाहता हूं । इस को में जो भाषा है "as soon as may be practicable" उस की जगह पर "Latest by July 1961" रख दिया जाय । मैं यह बात इस लिये कह रहा हूं कि इस क्लाज की जो भाषा है "as soon as may be practicable" उस का अर्थ यह होगा कि कोई समय निश्चित नहीं होगा, किसी भी समय तक कांस्टीट्युएंसीज का डिलिमिटेशन चलता रहेगा । मिसाल के तौर पर, जैसा मैं ने पहले अर्ज किया था और आज भी अर्ज करता हू, कि पिछली बार सन् १९५७ के चुनाव में जब कि मार्च में चुनाव हुये और नामजदगी दाखिल हुई तो आखिरी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र २३ फरवरी, १९६१ तक बनाया गया । यह सदन और आप स्वंय इस पर विचार करें कि चुनाव में जो हिस्सा लेने वाले लोग हैं, मतदाता और चुनाव लड़ने वाले लोग, उनको अन्त तक यह पता नहीं चला कि कौन सा हल्का उन के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पड़ने रहा है, और कौन सा उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से निकलने जा रहा है । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि चुनाव कमिश्नर को फिर यह अधिकार न मिले वह जब तक चाहे, चुनाव के पन्द्रह दिन पहले तक, निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का निणर्य करता रहे । उस को समय से बांध देना चाहिये जिस में कि कम से कम छः महीने का समय मिल जाय ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो जाय कि कौन सा हल्का उन के हिस्से में पड़ने जा रहा है और कौन सा उन के हिस्से से निकलने जा रहा है । इसी दृष्टि से मैं चाहता हूं कि "as soon as may be practicable" को हटा कर उसे "Latest by July 1961" कर दिया जाये ताकि इस कानून का दुरुपयोग न हो सके ।

फिर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस क्लाज ३ का जो सब क्लाज (बी) है उस की दूसरी लाइन में जो " in the opinion of the Commission " है उस को निकाल दिया जाये । यह जो जुम्ला है वह बिल्कुल अनावश्यक है क्योंकि इस में जो एक्स्प्लेनेशन है उस में साफ साफ दिया हुआ है :

"In this section 'population' means the population as ascertained at the census held in 1951".

सन् १९५१ की जनगणना में जहां हरिजनो की आबादी ज्यादा होगी वह हिस्सा हरि-

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

जनों के लिये सुरक्षित होगा । जब यह व्यवस्था दी हुई है तो फिर "in the opinion of the Commission" की क्या आवश्यकता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । इस तरह की व्यवस्था होते हुये in the opinion of the Commission " आवश्यक हो जाता है । और अगर इसका कोई अर्थ है भी तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसका अर्थ यह होगा कि अगर कोई हरिजनों की आबादी का इलाका होगा तो कमिश्नर महोदय समझ सकते हैं कि यह इलाका हरिजनों का नहीं है, दूसरे इलाके में जहां हरिजनों की आबादी ज्यादा नहीं है उस के लिये समझेंगे कि वह हरिजनों का इलाका है और इस तरह पर वह मनमाने ढंग पर इस कानून का दुरुपयोग करेंगे। मैं चाहता हू कि ऐसा मौका न मिले कि इसका दुरुपयोग किया जा सके । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इन शब्दों को हटा दिया जाये । चुनाव क्षेत्र में हरिजनों की आबादी के बाहुल्य की जो बात है उस से यह चीज पूरी तौर पर साफ हो जाती है और इस शब्दावली को रखने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

जैसा आज और कल माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, अभी यह विधेयक कानून की शक्ल नहीं ले पाया है, फिर भी जगह जगह जिलों में निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का गठन हो रहा है । विघटन भी हो रहा है । मैं बाराबंकी जिले की बात बताऊं । वहां पर असेम्बली की एक डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएंसी है, उस को इस विचार से अलग नहीं किया गया कि किस इलाके में हरिजनों की संख्या कम है और किस में दो कांस्टीट्युएंसीज बना दी गई, और जब हमने जानकारी हासिल की तो यह बतलाया गया कि यहां से तो दो निर्वाचन क्षेत्र अलग अलग कर दिये गये हैं। इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है कि किस में हरिजनों की संख्या कम है और किस में ज्यादा है । ऊपर से यह तय हो जायेगा कि कौन सा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हरिजनों की रिजर्व सीट वाला होगा और कौन सा सवर्णों की सीट वाला । इसी लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून का दुरुपयोग अभी से शुरू हो गया है । अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी तो जहां पर हरिजनों की संख्या ज्यादा है वह हरिजनों का इलाका नहीं बनेगा और जहां पर हरिजनों की संख्या कम है वह हरिजनों का इलाका बन जायेगा । अब चूंकि चुनाव लड़ने वाले जो लोग हैं उन को सुविधा प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से यह कानून बनाया जा रहा है, इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक के अन्दर इस क्लाज में जो यह शब्द हैं "in the opinion of the Commission" यह बिल्कुल अनावश्यक हैं । अगर यह रहते हैं तो इनका दुरुपयोग ही होगा, और कुछ नहीं होगा, इस लिये इनको निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये ।

जो पहली लाइन में "as soon as may be practicable" लिखा हुआ है इस का समय भी निश्चित हो जाये । इस को भी कमिशन के हाथ में नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिये कि वह जब तक चाहे निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का गठन करता रहे, कांस्टिटुएंसीज का निर्माण करता रहे, बल्कि उस को जुलाई के आखिर तक का समय दिया जाना चाहिये : इस समय के अन्दर अन्दर यह सारा काम समाप्त हो जाये । यदि ऐसा नहीं होता है तो इस का दुरूपयोग होना लाजिमी है । इस चीज को हम दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे चाहे हम कितना ही प्रयास करें । इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा . . . . . मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय के कान और ध्यान दोनों साथ हो जायें तो वे ज्यादा अच्छी तरह सुन सकते हैं ।

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : मैं सुनता हूं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा मतलब यह नहीं था कि आप के कानों में कुछ खराबीहै है ।

Shri Tyagi: He has two years.

श्री अ० कु० सेन : खुदा ने दो कान दिये हैं ।

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: He lends one ear to Tyagiji and one to the Speaker!

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं ने जो संशोधदन सदन के सामने रखे हैं उन में से एक तो यह है कि क्लाज ३ की लाइन १ में से शब्द "as soon as may be practicable" निकाल दिये जायें और उनके स्थान पर समय की कोई सीमा बांध दी जाये और कमिशन को मनमाना समय लेने का अधिकार न दिया जाये, ताकि लोगों को कम से कम ६ महीने पहले पता चल जाये कि उनका कौनसा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र होगा ।

मेरा दूसरा संशोधन यह है कि क्लाज ३ के सब क्लाज बी० की लाइन २ में से शब्द "in the opinion of the Commission" निकाल दिये जायें क्योंकि ये अनावश्यक हैं । जब आपने यह मान लिया कि जिन इलाकों में हरिजनोंका बाहुल्य होगा वे ही क्षेत्र सुरक्षित सीट में आयेंगे, तब इन शब्दों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, और यदि इनको रखा जाता है तो इनका दुरूपयोग होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सदन से निवेदन करूंगा कि मेरे संशोधनों को स्वीकार किया जाये ।

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): On a point of information. I would like to know whether Government are prepared to accept the amendment of my hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain. The amendment seeks to make very important and fundamental changes in the Bill. It has not been properly circulated to the Members. I would like to know whether Government are going to accept that amendment or reject it.

Shri A. K. Sen: Government are going to accept the amendment.

Dr. M. M. Das: Then, my submission is that proper opportunity must be given to the hon. Members to go through the amendment carefully and to consider the amendment properly, because it seeks to make vital changes in the Bill.

So, I would submit that this Bill may kindly be postponed now, and proper opportunity be given to us to go through the amendment of my hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain and to come to our own decisions. The House cannot take a decision on such an important amendment, offhand, without there being a proper circulation of that amendment.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I say that the amendment is the same in substance as the ones of which notice has been given, and which have been printed as amendments Nos. 43 and 44? The only difference is that we have, in consultation with each other, provided a language which is different from the one which Shri A. P. Jain chose when he gave notice of the amendment, but in substance, it is the same.

Mr. Chairman: Whatever that may be, if an hon. Member wants to examine it, time must be given. We can hold over clause 3, and proceed to clause 4. We shall not take vote on clause 3 now. In the meantime, the amendment may be circulated.

Shri Tyagi: My amendment to that amendment may also be moved, so that the House may not be taken by surprise again. Therefore, I would request you to give me a few minutes only to move my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: I do not yet know whether the hon. Minister has examined it.

Shri Tyagi: I do not care whether he agrees or not. The Chair is not to be guided by what the hon. Minister says.

Mr. Chairman: I wanted his opinion before hand; before I decide whether that amendment is to be allowed to be moved or not, I want his opinion, to begin with.

Shri Tyagi: I want your impartial judgment.

Mr. Chairman: How does the hon. Member say that it is not impartial?

Shri Tyagi: Because his opinion will count.

Mr. Chairman: A judgment can be impartial only if both sides are heard.

Shri A. K. Sen: According to Shri Tyagi, Government is not the other side, and, therefore, ought not to be heard. I think it will be highly partial, if the Government were not heard in this matter. I have seen a copy of Shri Tyagi's amendment, and I am afraid that though there is much to be said in favour of the principle that lies behind the amendment, administratively, it will throw open every constituency, and it will be impossible to accept that position.

Shri Tyagi: Does that mean that my amendment will be ruled out of order?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It cannot be ruled out of order.

Mr. Chairman: Whatever he may have said, I have not given my opinion yet.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): It is not a question of acceptance. The question is whether he is entitled to move his amendment or not. He is certainly entitled to move it. The Minister may or may not accept it.

Shri A. K. Sen: I never said that he was not entitled to move it. I do not think I ever contended that he was not entitled to move it.

Mr. Chairman: The point is that a certain notice is necessary, and whether that notice has to be waived or not.

Shri Tyagi: How could I give notice, when I did not know the wording of the amendment moved just a little while ago?

Mr. Chairman: The question is whether notice is to be waived or not. The hon. Member may please wait until I have given my ruling.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): It is only a question of waiver of notice. The amendment of Shri A. P. Jain was moved only today, and since Shri Tyagi's amendment is an amendment to that amendment, he is entitled to move it. Whether it is going to be accepted by Government or not is a different matter.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member not permit me to examine it and see whether it is an amendment to Shri A. P. Jain's amendment or not? Does he want me to give my opinion before I have seen it? I do not quite understand how things are going on. I have got to examine it before I give my opinion. The hon. Member says that it is an amendment to Shri A. P. Jain's amendment. But how am I to know? I have got to examine the amendment first.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I only said that it was question of waiver of notice.

Mr. Chairman: I perfectly agree, but I have got to examine it and see whether it is a new amendment or it is an amendment to Shri A. P. Jain's amendment. I have got to examine it, before I give my ruling.

Shri A. K. Sen: If I may say so with respect both to you and to the hon. Member who supported or who tried to support Shri Tyagi that you were perfectly right in ascertaining from Government whether Government wanted notice or waived notice, because the rules provide for Govern-

ment not raising objection to an amendment being moved at the last moment. Therefore, I say, with due respect to you and to the other hon. Members that the Chair was perfectly right in ascertaining from Government whether Government waived notice or not.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): I have also got a small amendment to that amendment. Previously, he had used the words 'Scheduled Castes' as well as 'Scheduled Tribes' but in the new amendment he has deleted the words 'Scheduled Tribes'. I see no reason why the words 'Scheduled Tribes' should be deleted.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member hand over that amendment to me first?

Shri Kasliwal: These are the two words that I want to add.

Mr. Chairman: Whatever that may be, the hon. Member may please hand it over in writing.

Shri Kasliwal: All right.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But there is one difficulty. These two hon. Members have moved amendments, but we have not fully appreciated the amendment of Shri A. P. Jain. If the amendment is circulated, then we also have got a right to move amendment to that amendment, because it is a very important amendment. First of all, let the amendment be circulated, and let hon. Members be given an opportunity to read it and then have their say.

Mr. Chairman: It is not denied that they have got the right. They have got the right to move amendments. They may move them. Let those amendments come before me, and then I shall decide whether they should be allowed or not.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Before that, we should know what that amendment is, and analyse its implications, so that we may be able to move amendments to it.

Mr. Chairman: I have already said that this amendment will be circulated. Clause 3 will be held over. The voting on clause 3 will be held over till such time as we have discussed clauses 4, 5 and 6. We shall take up this clause at the end. In the meantime, the amendment will be circulated; the amendments to that amendment will also be circulated, and the whole thing would be there before the House.

Shri Tyagi: I crave your ruling about my amendment, whether it is relevant or not; you have seen it and you have also consulted Government.

Mr. Chairman: Let that amendment come before me.

If any hon. Member wants to speak on clause 3, he may do so.

Shri Tyagi: I have got my amendment to clause 3.

Mr. Chairman: He may move his amendment.

Shri Tyagi: I had my objections to this Bill primarily because I feared that the deprivation of the right of the voters to offer themselves as candidates would be a very serious affair. I still feel like that.

13.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There are two rights given to the electors. One is that every voter can vote for a candidate of his choice. Another right, and a much bigger right is....

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: On a point of order. Is the hon. Member speaking on clause 3 or some other clause?

Shri Tyagi: I am moving my amendment. My amendment is that.....

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The Chairman gave a ruling that discussion on clause 3 would be held over.

Shri Tyagi: But the Chairman permitted me to move my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me follow what is happening, and then I shall be able to answer.

Shri Tyagi: The Chairman had permitted me to move my amendment to the amendment of Shri A. P. Jain which had been moved just a little while ago.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The objection by the hon. Member is that the Chairman has also held that this clause might be held over for some time.

Shri Tyagi: Therefore, it will not be disposed of?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is to be held over, it means that discussion of it would be taken up after some time. In the meantime, we might have the amendments to the amendments that have been received, and in respect of which notice has been waived.

Shri Tyagi: I was called upon by the Chairman to move my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection. Certainly he has a right to move his amendment, and he will be allowed to move it. But, simultaneously, the Chairman has also advised me that he had given the ruling that this clause would be held over for some time, and in the meantime, those hon. Members who want to send in their amendments to these amendments might send them in. Therefore, we shall have to wait for some time—I do not know if any time has been fixed—during which the amendments to those amendments might be received, and then we shall take up all of them, and Shri Tyagi will have the first opportunity to move his amendment.

Shri Tyagi: Before you came, the Chairman heard the opinion of the Law Minister on my amendment and he said that it was relevant, and the discussion on clause 3 would be held over for some time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My only difficulty is, and hon. Members might also appreciate it, that some other hon. Members might like to send in amendments to those amendments. So should we not wait for some time and then have all those amendments?

Shri Tyagi: May I at least read out my amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take it up after a little time when an opportunity has been afforded to all Members to send in their amendments if they choose to. Then Shri Tyagi might move his amendment.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have an amendment to clause 3, amendment No. 31.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Clause 3 is held over now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You are not the Chairman.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We might move on to clause 4 and come back to clause 3 together with those amendments later.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But my amendment No. 31 is an independent amendment it has no connection with the amendment moved by Shri A. P. Jain.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But if the whole clause has been held over, he cannot move it now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Am I entitled to move it when it is taken up?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I am not barring him.

Clause 4—(*Manner of division*).

Shri Hem Raj: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 22,

after "State" *insert*—

"and fix a date for filing objections to the same". (12).

(ii) Page 2, line 24,—

after "after" *insert*—

"giving a reasonable opportunity to the persons filing objections of being heard". (13).

Shri B. C. Kamble: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for lines 27 to 30, *substitute*—

"(c) place on the Table of both Houses of Parliament, and the State Legislatures concerned, a copy of the matters so determined; and after such debate on the same in both Houses of Parliament, and the consequential modifications, if any, made by Parliament, direct, by notification published in the Official Gazette of the State and in the Gazette of India, such amendments to be made in the delimitation Order for giving effect to the said decisions." (14).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 21 and 22,

for "in the Official Gazette of the State" *substitute*—

"in the Official Gazette of India and in the Official Gazette of the States and important papers of the regional languages of the State inviting objections and suggestions for amending the proposals". (32).

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2,—

for lines 20 to 23, *substitute*—

"(a) formulate its proposals in regard to the matters mentioned in section 3 and publish them in the Gazette of India, the Official Gazette of the State and in important daily newspapers of the State concerned together with a notice specifying:—

(i) a date on or before which objections and suggestions shall be received;

(ii) a date on which and the place where such objections and suggestions shall be heard in public;" (6).

(ii) Page 2, line 24,—

after "after" *insert* "hearing and". (7).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments together with the clause are before the House.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I have just read out my two amendments Nos. 6 and 7. Clause 4 is the operative part of this whole Bill. The Commission which has been authorised to delimit or bifurcate the double-member constituencies and set up single-member reserved constituencies has to observe a certain procedure in regard to the division. So far as sub-clause (a) is concerned, it has been stated that the proposals are to be published in the Official Gazette of the State. My amendment suggests that these proposals should also be published in the Gazette of India and important daily newspapers of he State concerned. This will benefit the public in a greater measure. Official Gazettes are not generally received by Members of Parliament. So if the proposals are published only in those Gazettes, it will not be enough. Therefore, I have suggested that these should be published in the Gazette of India and important daily newspapers of the State also. Generally copies of the Gazette are received very late by the public. These proposals concern a large number of members of the State legislatures also. Therefore, it will be in the fitness of things if the Commission publishes all these proposals in some of the important newspapers also, especially the language papers in various States.

Then no provision has been made as regards having public sittings to hear objections. It is left to the option of the Commission to decide whether to hold public sittings or not. I would suggest that a specific provision should be made here to this effect. It should be the duty of the Election Commission to see that all those who want to be heard should be heard.

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

The hon. Minister has stated that those persons who want to be heard will be heard by the Commission. I would suggest that there should be a specific provision in the Act itself under which different dates will be given for different States when public sittings will be held so that those who are interested may present their proposals, even if they have not given written suggestions or objections. If they have given written suggestions, they will be considered by the Commission, but I think more justice will be done if the Commission holds its sittings in public and gives an opportunity to all those who are concerned, whether those interested as candidates or others to present their case. There should be public sittings where everyone desirous of presenting his case before the Commission should be heard.

My amendment No. 7 is a consequential one. The sub-clause as it is worded does not make it clear whether the persons who have to make suggestions will be heard in person. So I have said 'after hearing and considering all objections....'.

I would request the hon. Minister to accept my amendments so that provision may be made for the Election Commission to compulsorily publish the proposals in the Gazette of India and in newspapers and also to have public sittings to hear objections.

Shri B. C. Kamble: My amendment is No. 14. The task of bifurcation of these constituencies is a very huge affair. It covers nearly 90 parliamentary double-member constituencies, which means that nearly half the country is affected thereby. One single official has been entrusted with this job. My submission is that even though the hon. Law Minister has been good enough to reject the association of learned Judges or Members of Parliament or the different political parties, at least he should be good enough to give an opportunity to this Parliament to consider these matters as determined by the Election Commission. There are many Members who have expressed sentiments in different ways. Each Member has a right to ventilate his grievance. The hon. Minister says that one official is necessary to expedite the matter. All right. Let him expedite the matter and let the whole picture come before the House and let the House discuss it, and with such modifications as we may make, let the whole thing be finalised and published. That is the purpose of my amendment.

The hon. Minister having rejected so many proposals and suggestions which are very reasonable—in fact, the Delimitation Act has been repealed; I am sorry for it—should at least have courtesy for Parliament and place all the proposals before Parliament before taking any final step in regard to this law.

श्री हेमराज: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे से पहले के माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से इस बात की वजाहत की है कि अब दुबारा जो डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीटुएंसीज को अलाहिदा किया जा रहा है तो उस के लिये खास तौर से पब्लिक के जो सुझाव और ओबजेक्शंस हैं, उन को सुनने के लिये मौका मिलना चाहिये।

मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त सन् १९५१ की मर्दमशुमारी के बाद डिलिमिटेशन कमिशन बैठा और उसने कांस्टीटुएंसीज को डिलिमिट किया उसके बाद यहां पर हम ने एक स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन एक्ट पास किया और उस का नतीजा यह हुआ जैसा कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप को पता ही है कि खास तौर से हमारे पंजाब में कांस्टीटुएंसीज का रिऐडजस्टमेंट हुआ। उस के डिलिमिटेशन का काम एलेक्शन कमिशन के सुपुर्द हुआ। एलेक्शन कमिशन ने उस वक्त भी कहा कि हमारे पास ओबजेक्शंस् भेज दो हम उन ओबजेक्शंस को सुनेंगे लेकिन जिस वक्त उन के पास ओबजेक्शंस् भेजे और पेश हुए तो वह कहने लगे कि आप रिटन ओबजेक्शंस्

भेज दीजिये लेकिन आप हमारे सामने पेश होकर अपने ओबजेक्शंस् रक्खें तो हम उस हालत में उनको सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

इस बिल में यह आप ने जो क्लाजेज रक्खें हैं उन में भी इसी किस्म की आप ने लैंग्वेज रक्खी है और इसी वास्ते मैंने क्लाज ४ पर अपने १२ और १३ नम्बर के अमेंडमेंट्स पेश किये हैं।

14 hrs.

मैं यह चाहता हूं कि क्लाज ४(ए) में "आफिशल गेजेट आफ **दि स्टेट**" के बाद ये शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें "एंड फिक्स ए डेट फार फाइलिंग आबजेक्शंज टु दि सेम"। मेरा मतलब यह है कि इलैक्शन कमीशन के हाथ बांध दिये जायें और इस बारे में एक डेट फिक्स कर दी जाये, ताकि पब्लिक का जो आदमी आबजेक्शन करना चाहे, वह उस डेट तक आबजेक्शन भेज दे।

अगली क्लाज में ये शब्द हैं : "आफटर कनसिडरिंग आल आवजेक्शशंज– . . "। उस का मतलब यह भी हो सकता है कि जो आबजेक्शंज उस के पास आयें, उन पर वह अपनी मरजी से सोचे समझे और फैसला कर दे। मैं चाहता हूं कि **आफटर** के बाद ये शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें :

"giving a reasonable opportunity to the persons filing objections of being heard"

इस अमेंडमेंट का मकसद यह है कि जो लोग अपना नुक्ता-ए-निगाह वहां रखना चाहें, वे रख सकें और इलेक्शन कमीशन उन को यह कह कर न टाल दे कि आप के आबजेक्शंज आ गये हैं, हम ने सोच लिया है और इस तरह उन लोगों को आर्ग्यु करने का मौका न मिले। इस वजह से यह अमेंडमेंट निहायत जरूरी है। मैं ने अभी आप के सामने आबजेक्शन किया था, तो आप ने कहा था कि आप को १९५६ में रिट पेटीशन करने का हक था। १९५७ में इलेक्शंज होने वाले हैं और १९५६ के आखिर में कांस्टीट्यूएंसीज में एडजस्टमेंट की जा रही है। उस वक्त एक कैंडीडेट रिट पेटीशन में पड़ेगा, या इलेक्शन के कैम्पेयन में पड़ेगा। इस लिए अगर इलेक्शन कमीशन के हाथ बांध दिये जायेंगे, तो लाजिमी तौर पर इलैक्शन कमीशन को, जो भी आबजेक्शंज होंगे, उन को सुनना पड़ेगा और सुन कर फैसला करना पड़ेगा। यह मेरी छोटी सी अमेंडमेंट है। ला मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत रीजनेबल हैं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह इस को मंजूर फरमायेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य प्रीजज न करें।

श्री हेम राज : यह हुकूमत भी रीजनेबल है। मेरी अमेंडमेंट भी रीजनेबल है और वह रीजनेबल आदमी हैं। इसलिये मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह इस को मंजूर कर लेंगे।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, क्लाज ४ उन **मैथड्ज** के मुताल्लिक है, जिनके मुताबिक कमीशन काम करेगा। उसमें पब्लिसाइज करने का जरिया बताया गया है आफिशल गेजेट आफ़ दि स्टेट। उसके अलावा और किसी जगह प्रोपोजल्ज नहीं भेजी जायेंगी। मुझे पता नहीं कि लोग उन प्रोपोजल्ज को प्रिंटिड फार्म में खरीद सकेंगे, या नहीं। आफ़िशल गेजेट इतनी वाइडली पब्लिसाइज नहीं होता है। मैं मानता हूं कि गांवों और डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में

Shri A. K. Sen: I have told him that I will accept his amendment, amendment No. 32.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : उस के लिए मैं शुक्रगुजार हूं, लेकिन मैं दो तीन बातें और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं

पहली बात हीयरिंग के मुताल्लिक है। पिछली दफा जब डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन बैठा, तो उसमें कुछ एसोशियेटेड मेम्बर थे,

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

जिनमें मैं भी था । जिस वक्त पंजाब में जालन्धर में मीटिंग हुई, तो वहां कुछ नये आदमियों ने भी, जिन्होंने आब्जेक्शन नहीं भेजे थे, ज़बानी आबजेक्शन दिये, जिनमें से कई एक निहायत माकूल थे और वे मंजूर हुए । यहां पर लोगों को इस बात की आदत नहीं है कि वे पहले से रिटन आबजेक्शन भेजें और फिर चेम्बर में बैठ कर उसका फ़ैसला कर दिया जाये । यह भी प्रोवाइड किया जाय कि उस दिन भी आबजेक्शन किये जा सकते हैं । जनाब वाला लफ्ज 'that' को मुलाहजा फरमायें । उससे पहले आबजेक्शन भेजे जाने जरूरी हैं । जो आबजेक्शन उसके बाद किये जायेंगे, उनको कनसिडर नहीं किया जायेगा । मैं यह कहता हूं कि अगर कोई शख्स उस वक्त भी ओरल या रिटन आबजेक्शन दे, तो वे भी कनसिडर होने चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह तो सारे आबजेक्शन ही उस वक्त आयेंगे ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : बहुत थोड़े आदमी आते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आखिरी वक्त भी आबजेक्शन लिये जायें, तो फिर रिटन देने की क्या जरूरत है ?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : पिछली दफ़ा भी ज़बानी आबजेक्शन सुने गये थे । दो दिन में पंजाब का डीलिमिटेशन जालन्धर में खत्म हो गया । अब तो घंटे से ज्यादा नहीं लगेगा । इस वक्त डबल-मैम्बर कांस्टीट्युएंसीज कुल तीन हैं । कितने आदमी आयेंगे ? ज्यादा नहीं आयेंगे, लेकिन सबको सैटिसफ़ैक्शन हो जायगा कि कम से कम हमारे एतराजात तो सुने गये ।

मेरी राय में श्री कामले का अमेंडमेंट निहायत माकूल है । पहले डीलिमिटेशन एक्ट में डीलिमिट करने का यह कायदा था कि फ़ैसला होकर पार्लमेंट के सामने आता था और इस बार में पार्लिमेंट का आखिरी लफ्ज होता था । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पार्लमेंट के इलैक्शन के मामले में पार्लिमेंट का ही लास्ट वर्ड होना चाहिए । यह प्रिंसिपल का क्वेस्चियन है । आप हाउस आफ़ कामन्ज की ट्रैडीशन्ज को देखें । डिस्क्वालिफ़िकेशन आफ़ मेम्बर्ज का फ़ैसला खुद पार्लिमेंट—मेम्बर्ज— करती है । इस में प्रार्विसिज और उनकी कांस्टिट्युएंसीज और पार्लिमेंटरी कांस्टिट्युएंसीज का ही महज सवाल नहीं है । यह सारे देश का सवाल है । पार्लमेंट के मेम्बरों को उस फ़ैसले को रिव्यू करने का हक होना चाहिए । पहले यह कायदा था कि आखिरी चीज पार्लिमेंट में आती थी और पार्लिमेंट का हुक्म आखिरी होता था फ़ाइनल होता था और तब प्रेजिडेंट उसको मन्जूर फ़रमाते थे । यह नहीं था कि जो कुछ कमीशन ने कर दिया, वही फ़ैसला हो गया । पार्लिमेंट सावरेन बाडी है । आखिरी फ़ैसला पार्लिमेंट में होना चाहिए । यहां पर उस बारे में एतराजात और डीबेट हो । यह उसूल का सवाल है । मैं ला मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि चूंकि यह अमेंडमेंट मन्जूरी के काबिल है, इस लिए वह इस पर तवज्जह देकर इसको मन्जूर फ़रमायें ।

Shri A. K. Sen: As I have already said, with regard to amendment No. 32, I am prepared to accept the obligation to publish these proposals in important regional languages. We are drafting an amendment which will meet, more or less, with the convenience of the Chief Election Commissioner. I do concede that publication in the 'Official Gazette' may prove inadequate in some cases because these 'Official Gazettes' do not circulate as well as the important newspapers. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be apprised of the proposals for bifurcation.

With regard to the question of amending clause 4 for the purpose of making it obligatory to have a public hearing, I personally think it is unnecessary.

Shri Punnoose: It is very much necessary.

Shri A. K. Sen: Whether it is public or private, if the objections are heard properly and reasonably, there cannot be any question of the objectors having a good hearing. We are not setting up courts of law here to adjudicate in public. We are here to provide a forum where objectors will be heard; where objections will be decided in a reasonable way.

First of all, public hearing is a difficult matter to define (*Interruption*). There will be all sorts of writ applications to challenge the decisions of the Chief Election Commissioner.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In the Delimitation Act, previously, there was a provision that the Commission may for that purpose hold one or more sittings at such time and place or places as it may deem fit.

Shri A. K. Sen Yes; I know that. I have tried to argue that it would be a mistake to suppose that this bifurcation will be delimitation under the Delimitation Act. Let us not forget that these reserved constituencies were created by the Delimitation Commission itself after hearing all parties, after observing all the procedure of the Civil Procedure Code. We are now only bifurcating them on the basis of certain conditions, certain objective tests laid down in the Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask a question? When bifurcating are we not creating a constituency? If you are creating a constituency, then the Delimiation Act will apply.

Shri A. K. Sen: If the Delimitation Act were to apply we could not have the General Election on the basis of single member constituencies in 1962. As I said the Delimitation Commission took up nearly 3 years to complete its work. And, under the procedure laid down for the Delimitation Commission, it is impossible to imagine that in the course of a month or two we shall have single-member constituencies. It was felt that it was unnecessary to go through the elaborate procedure except in the case of Gujarat where we will have to do it on the basis of the increased seats under the Bombay Reorganisation Act. An hon. Member wanted to provide for making Gujarat also the same as the other States, thereby doing away with the Delimitation Act applicable there for the purpose of adjusting the increased number of seats. The constituencies there have to reformed. But so far as the other constituencies are concerned, let us not forget that they are already created on the basis of the predominence—numerically or otherwise—of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are now carving out of them single-member constituencies on the basis of the objective tests laid down, finding out how best it can be done. The objective tests are that they have to be compact areas geographically and by reference to physical features and there should also be numerical superiority of Scheduled Caste members in regard to the place which is selected as a reserved constituency. After the census figures of 1961 are out the delimitation commission is going to deal with the matter over again but for the purposes of the 1962 elections, all that would be inappropriate, as I have tried to explain. Therefore, the question of putting expressly that the party will have a reasonable opportunity of being heard is absolutely unnecessary because when an authority like this is set up to consider all objections, it is written into the law that all objections are to be heard reasonably and everyone will have a reasonable opportunity of being heard. If that principle is not followed the authority's decision will be upset on that ground alone.

Shri Hem Raj: Last time we were not allowed to appear before the Election Commission.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I have told Shri Hem Raj earlier, if the Election Commission does not allow any person to appear or put forward his objection, that one ground would be enough to upset the decision of the Election Commission before any court of law... *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If Shri Hem Raj is not allowed to appear before the Commission, he can appear through the Law Minister.

Shri A. K. Sen: Supposing we provide that every one will have a reasonable opportunity of being heard but the Election Commission does not hear him, the same question will be asked, If under the section as it is the obligation is inherent, then by putting it expressly in that form it does not advance the matter further; it will again be the question as to the Election Commission not observing its statutory obligation; that is all. We know what remedies are to be pursued if a statutory authority does not observe its obligation.

With regard to amendment No 32, may I suggest that it be phrased in this way?

For "In the official gazette of the State together with a notice",

substitute, "in the Gazette of India, the official gazette of the State and important newspapers in the regional languages of the State".

I do not want to put the words 'Important newspapers'. It may be put as 'such newspapers as in the regional languages of the State as in the opinion of the Chief Election Commissioner are important'. We do not want an argument against as to which are important newspapers and which are not, in a court of law. Shall I put it in this way?

"In the Gazette of India, in the official gazette of the State and in such newspapers in the regional languages of the State as are considered important by the Election Commission together with a notice inviting objections and suggestions in relation to the proposals and".

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Daily newspapers will do.

Shri A. K. Sen: We may leave it to the Chief Election Commissioner at least he can be trusted. It may be that in some States there are no daily newspapers; in some areas there may not be daily newspapers. I suppose Pandit Bhargava is willing to accept the amendment as redrafted.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is satisfactory.

Shri A. K. Sen: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 21 and 22,

for "in the official gazette of the State together with a notice,"

substitute" in the Gazette of India, in the official gazette of the State and in such newspapers in the regional languages of the State as are considered important by the Commission together with a notice inviting objections and suggestions in relation to the proposals and" (50)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is amendment No. 32 as substituted by Government amendment, No. 50. I shall put this amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2, lines 21 and 22,

for "in the official gazette of the State together with a notice",

substitute" in the Gazette of India, in the official gazette of the State and in such newspapers in the regional languages of the State as are considered important by the Commission together with a notice inviting objections and suggestions in relation to the proposals and" (50)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put 6 and 7 to the vote of the House?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Part of it has been accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not pressing the other part. Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw them?

The Amendment Nos. 6 and 7 were by have, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I shall put amendment Nos. 12 and 13 moved by Shri Hem Raj.

The Amendment Nos. 12 and 13 were put and negatived.

Shri B. C. Kamble: My amendment No. 14 may be put in the routine way; I am not withdrawing it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no two ways—one routine way and another, out of the routine way. I shall put amendment No. 14 to the vote of the House.

The Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

(Special provision for Gujerat; amendment of Section 19 of Act II of 1960).

Shri A. P. Jain: I have to move an amendment to clause 6.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has not been circulated.

Shri A. P. Jain: I move it formally now. The clause may be held over, just as you have held over the other clause.

Shri A. K. Sen: This follows from the other thing; it is really consequential on the amendment to clause 3.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then this clause shall have to stand over.

Shri Tyagi: I have a third consequential amendment for this amendment.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I move it formally?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may move it now.

Shri A. P. Jain: I beg to move:

Page 3, *after* line 39, *add*—

"(3A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (2) and (3), on the expiration of the period of five years from the date of the making of the order under clause (c) of sub-section (5), the seat reserved for the scheduled castes in a constituency shall cease to be so reserved and in lieu thereof the seat shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes in such other constituency as the Election Commission may, having regard to the population of the scheduled castes, by order in the Official Gazette of the State specify in this behalf:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall affect any representation in the Legislative Assembly of the State until the dissolution of the then existing Assembly.

(3B) In sub-sections (3) and (3A), "population" means the population as ascertained at the latest census of which figures are available." (49).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may make his speech also.

Shri A. P. Jain: There is not much to say in support of this amendment.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Before you allow him, may I bring to your notice that this goes beyond the scope of the Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him say first what he has to.

Shri A. P. Jain: There is not much to say in support of this. It is a consequential amendment. Clause 3 excludes two member Assembly constituencies in the State of Gujarat from the general operation of the Bill. For that purpose special provisions have been made in clause (6). As I have moved an amendment to clause 3 incorporating the principle that the same constituency shall not be kept as a reserved constituency after five years. If that amendment is accepted, then *ipso facto* it follows that the same principle must apply to Gujarat. The acceptance or otherwise of this amendment will depend upon the acceptance of the previous amendment moved to clause 3.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, this Bill provides for the abolition of two-member constituencies and for the creation of single member constituencies in their place. So that the principle of reserved constituency cannot apply to any constituency other than the existing double member constituencies. One of the two reserved constituencies shall be a reserved contituency. But if it applies to other constituencies also, it will be beyond the scope of this Bill. I do not want to speake on the merits of the amendment. After that amendment is circulated to Members I shall put in my amendments to that. I am very much opposed to the rotation of constituencies. The report of the Election Commissioner on the previous elections also says that this is a great wrong to disturb the constituencies frequenly. On that I will speak next day.

Shri Tyagi: Shall I move, Sir, my amendment to this amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that will be taken up next day because these shall have to be circulated and opportunity afforded to hon. Members to send in any amendments that they would like to move.

Shri Tyagi: May I only read it just as my hon. friend has done. I will move it next day

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it so pleases him he may do it.

Shri Tyagi: My amendment reads like this:

Add at the end of the amendment moved by Shri Jain:

"Provided that as far as possible no seat for Legislative Assembly shall be reserved within the area covered by a reserved constituency of the Lok Sabha."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clauses 3 and 6 are to be held over. The amendments shall be circulated to hon. Members tonight. Those hon. Members who wish to send in their amendments may do so. I shall now put clauses 7 and 8 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 7 and 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.
Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suppose we cannot proceed further. We can only resume further discussion on this tomorrow.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, tomorrow is Saturday. May I suggest, Sir, that on Monday this may be taken up before any other business This will not take much time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. This would be the first thing to be taken up on Monday.

14.22 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we take up the Private Members' Business? Are the Members ready. There are six minutes more.

Shri Warior (Trichur): The first speaker is ready.

An Hon. Member: Is the Minister ready or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a motion to be moved by Sardar A. S. Saigal.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Seventy-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th February, 1961."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Seventy-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th February, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

14.24 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ENHANCEMENT OF RATE OF CONTRIBUTION UNDER THE COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the resolution moved by Shri Warior on the 16th December, 1960 regarding enhancement of rate of contribution under the coal mines provident fund scheme. Out of 1½ hours allotted for discussion of the resolution only one minute had been taken up. Shri Warior may now continue his speech.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, in order to refresh the memory of the House I may read the resolution once more as it stands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As well as his own.

Shri Warior: My resolution stands like this:

> "This House is of opinion that the rate of contribution under the coal mines provident fund scheme should be enchanced from 6¼ per cent to 8-1/3 per cent immediately".

It is a simple resolution and I do not think that the Government will find it very difficult to accept it even without any argument. Still, Sir, there are certain features.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he need not say anything. Let us hear the hon. Minister.

Shri Warior: But usually we expect that in the end it will not be like that. That is why we have to advance certain arguments in favour of this resolution. The provident fund scheme will be affecting about 3,50,000 workers. The provident fund scheme is intended to provide for the workers in their old age when they retire from their employment. There being no provision at all for the majority of workers by way of any gratuity or any other fund on which they can fall back in their old age after retirement, this scheme must give sufficient provision for those workers so that they can at least make both ends meet in their old age after retirement.

Sir, they work under very hazardous conditions. These coal miners are always exposed to accidents. We hear reports about such accidents here. Other conditions of their work are also not similar to the conditions obtaining in well establishment indus-

[Shri Warior]

trial concerns. It is, therefore, very necessary that these coal miners in our country get a fairer deal than what they have been getting all these years.

Before this scheme was introduced in 1947, the wages of the coal miners were as low as Rs. 4 per week. At that time the D.A. was not calculated for the purpose of provident fund contributions. Because the basic wage was very low, the amount at the credit of the provident fund account of a worker after taking into account his own contribution as well as that of the management at the time of his retirement was very small. In 1955 a change was made whereby the D.A. was also included along with the basic wage for the purpose of determining the contribution to provident fund account. In 1951 the weekly earnings of a worker including his D.A. was only Rs. 10.90 nP. In 1955 it went up a bit and it was Rs. 12.32 inclusive of D.A. Only in 1955 the Government said that D.A. also should be taken into account for determining the provident fund contribution. As a result of that, of course, the workers got a better accumulated amount on their retirement. In 1958 the wages went up to Rs. 20.86 and in 1960 it stood at only Rs. 23.21. These are the figures given by the *Coal Bulletin* of 1960. On the basis of these earnings, we find from the 1958 report, 11700 claims were disposed of—there were certain claims which were not disposed of due to some obvious reasons—and they have paid an aggregate amount of Rs. 21.41 lakhs. That works out, on an average, to Rs. 183 per worker or per claim. After all his toil over a number of years when the workers is thrown out of employment he has to depend on this Rs. 183 for help or succour. How can any worker, for that matter, pull on with Rs. 183 for the remaining years of his life?

There is one other thing which you have to consider. In our economy there is a tendency for one-way traffic. The father is expected to bring up his children and take every care of them. But when the children grow up they are not expected to look after the father because they in their turn have to look after their own children. Previously when there were joint families they were keeping all the resources together and anybody could take advantage of those resources when needed. Things were very easy then. Now there is a special trend in the present economy where you will find that, by and large, it is a one-way traffic—father looking after his children and the children becoming fathers and looking after their children. Therefore, in a worker's family, especially, the worker has to depend on his own resources. He cannot depend on his son's earnings. He is not given a living wage and, at the same time, the next generation of workers will not be able to protect him. In such circumstances, by whatever means of calculation or whatever be the ingenuities, how can a worker in his old age live upon this Rs. 183 which alone he gets for his labour? Out of the 3.50 000 workers in the coal mines, I am told that only about 25,000 are getting gratuity. Only such a small number is covered by the gratuity scheme. But how much is the percentage? It is a negligible percentage out of the 3.50 000 workers. All the remaining workers are more or less dependent upon this Rs. 183.

If we take into account the disbursements of earlier years, we will find that this did not come even up to Rs. 183 when the claims were met. The amount is quite insufficient and there is no necessity to elaborate on that.

Under the employees' provident fund scheme, the workers got their dearness allowance included in th basic wage from 1952. But in respect of the coal mine workers, this was not done by the Government. The distinction was made in this case. It is

more or less a case of discrimination. While the employees' provident fund scheme was introduced in 1952, the workers' dearness allowance was also included in the basic wage for the purpose of calculating the contribution to the provident fund; why were the coal mine workers left out? Hence the coal mine workers suffer a lot.

Last year, the Government received the report from the study group on social security. They had instituted a study group to study this problem and in that report, the study group had conclusively recommended an enhancement in the rate of contribution. There is the recommendation or the charter of the study group; the report was published in 1958. I think the study group was constituted in 1957. On page 36 they have discussed the circumstances leading to the question of pension scheme and an integrated pension-*cum*-provident fund scheme. They were arguing as to why the provident fund contribution should be enhanced while the integration scheme had to wait and so on. Finally they came to the conclusion which I quote:

> "Therefore as a first step, the present rate of contribution to the provident fund should be raised from 6¼ to 8 1|3 per cent from as early a date as possible."

That means this should not wait till the pension scheme is actually introduced. This report came in 1958 and it was lying with the Government from then. If that recommendation had been accepted by the Government—it is very vital in the interests of the workers—by this time, at least about Rs. 3 crores would have been accumulated in the provident fund of the coal mine workers. The Government have worked out that with the enhanced contribution of 8 1|3 per cent, the total sum would come somewhere near Rs. 75 lakhs. We think it is a bit less. Anyway, it will be somewhere near Rs. 75 lakhs. In two years it will mean Rs. 150 lakhs. This will be the contribution from the employers. A similar contribution from the workers also would mean that about Rs. 3 crores will be invested in the provident fund. But two years have been lost. The study group says it should be done as early as possible. If two years is not "as early as possible" and are not enough for the Government, I do not know when the Government will start it and what they mean by "as early as possible"

Not only that. The Government are getting something from the coal mines. The coal mines can afford to pay that amount. This is also one of our contentions. The coal mines are paying about Rs. 6 crores to the Government. When the Government are getting this amount, why not they at least give up about Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs in the interests of the workers as contribution to the provident fund?

Another factor is, production has also increased in the coal mines tremendously, from 1951 to 1960. In a decade, the increase is shown to be about 20 million tons; that is, from 32 million tons to 51 million tons. Within the space of a decade, this increase has worked up to almost 75 to 80 per cent. or more. Further, the productivity of the worker has also increased. According to the data available, the productivity of the worker has increased from 0·33 to 0·42 in 1959. When the productivity of the worker has increased and industrial production also has increased, and when the contribution to the Government has increased, the only thing that has not increased is the contribution to the workers' provident fund. In every other sphere, it has increased. Why should such a discrimination be made and why should the Government keep this in abeyance for such a long time?

Another aspect of the question is that the employers or the mine owners have nothing to complain if there is an enhanced rate of payment for the precise reason that the price of coal is fixed by the Government. Whenever there was a slight wage increase for the workers, the mine owners only

[Shri Warior]

advanced the plea that the cost of production had gone up and that therefore the price also must be higher. What do we mean by the increase of the price of coal? We mean that more money comes from the people for coal. More money is spent by the railways; more money is spent by the industries, and even for the ordinary home consumption, the people are paying much more. All this money is contributed by the people in one form or the other and in one direction or another. But the coal mine owners as such do not suffer anything by the increase in wages, because it is compensated by the increase in the prices. It is within the hands of the Government to increase the price even now. But in this respect, I wish to tell the Government that the workers do not want any increase at all in the prices because of the fact that contribution is increased. The consumers must not be taxed in the name of the workers. Even without all this, the mine owners or the mine operators are in a position, in this country, to give an enhanced rate as far as their contribution to the provident fund is concerned.

In the report on the administration of the provident fund schemes, there are very many things to be seen. But we do not take this report as a whole now. We confine ourselves on the present occasion only to the simple issue of the enhancement of the rate of contribution from 6¼ per cent. to 8 1/3 per cent. I hope that the Government will find it possible to give this increase for the benefit of the most illiterate sections of our population. In the report itself it is mentioned that the coal mine workers are hard-working and are at the same time undergoing many hazards and even accidents are hitting them. The conditions in which the coal mine workers are working are deplorable, and the workers need the sympathy of the Government; they need the help and guidance of the Government and therefore the rate of contribution to the provident fund must be enhanced.

There are many more arguments to come and I think those hon. Members who are waiting to speak after me will mention them. I hope that in the circumstances explained by me, the Government will not find much difficulty in accepting this enhanced rate which has already been recommended by the study group. I hope that the Government also are very sympathetic to the workers and at least now, in 1961, they will accept this recommendation of the study group.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that the rate of contribution under the coal mines provident fund scheme should be enhanced from 6¼ per cent. to 8 1/3 per cent. immediately."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to support this well thought-out resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Warior. Much has been said in this House regarding the increase in the contribution to the provident fund from 6¼ per cent. to 8 1/3 per cent. Questions after questions have been raised in this House whether the employers controlling the coal industry or any other industry have agreed to this increase and every time we received the reply from the Government that the matter was engaging their urgent attention.

This resolution concerns the workers employed in the coal mines. The various accidents in the coal mines will prove that social security of the workers in the coal mines is absolutely essential. I do not say there is no social security, but the mine-owners are in a position today to increase the provident fund contribution from 6¼ to 8 1/3 per cent. The workers are running great risks and the figures regarding various accidents will reveal how badly the mines are managed by the owners. I want to know from the hon. Deputy Minister why this matter

has not been considered as yet. Who is standing in the way? If Government feel that this has to be done, I am sure this would have been done by this time. If the pressure of the coal magnates is so much on the Government, then I am afraid no amount of official or non-official resolutions will help the workers. The time has come when we want a definite assurance whether this demand is genuine and if so, what steps Government contemplate to take to see that this is implemented.

The condition of the mine workers will excite pity. In certain mines, they are denied even the basic amenities. Recently in Calcutta I saw on the stage a play called *Angar*. When I saw it, I saw a true picture of the conditions under which the mine workers work. I wish the same play is stage everywhere. Our Ministers at least should see it to realise the bad conditions under which the mine workers work. It is so true, so real and so genuine that when you see it, you really see the horrible conditions in the mines.

I do not want to quote the same figures quoted by Shri Warior. But I once more request the hon. Deputy Minister to let us know the real reason as to why this has not been implemented as yet. I wish this resolution is adopted by this House. This should have been brought by Government themselves, but since they have forgotten the whole thing, merely because the opposition has raised it, it should not be rejected. With these words, I lend my full support to this resolution and I request the House to adopt it.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Sir, I rise to support the motion made in this House with regard to the increase in the contribution to the provident fund from 6¼ to 8 1/3 per cent. As the House is aware, this House has been pleading, particularly those Members who are working in the labour field, for a rise in the provident fund contribution from 6¼ to 8 1|3 per cent. Now this motion is restricted to the coal workers alone. I have had intimate connections with some of the coal mines and I am aware of the difficulties which the workers there are undergoing. Their lot is indeed very difficult and the stress of life that they undergo, particularly those who work underground, is not merely hazardous and difficult, but at the same time very dangerous.

But apart from this, apart from the question of cost of living having gone up, as the previous speakers have pointed out, Government themselves off and on have been making concessions to the owners of these mines with regard to the cost per ton of coal that has to be fixed. They have been consistently raising the cost in the past decade and more and therefore, they have protected the interests of the mine-owners very well. All this money comes from the consumer, who is not an ordinary domestic consumer, an individual. Most of the coal is consumed either by the railways or other major industries in the country and those industries have been increasing the price structure of the different commodities. The Government have felt that the cost structure pattern of coal should be enhanced in order to give the management a sufficient return. It is, therefore, fitting that Government themselves should come forward to increase the provident fund contribution from 6¼ to 8 1/3 per cent.

I do not know what is holding back the Government from doing this. They promised to bring a very comprehensive security scheme wherein pension, accident insurance, provident fund—all these things will be merged in such a manner that the worker gets all these benefits. It is nearly 3 or 4 years since Government made that promise and that Bill is yet to come before the House. Delays are always not welcomed by any party, particularly the worker who has to do hazardous work. Therefore, while supporting the motion, I plead with the Government that they should bring forward the scheme as early as possible. Meanwhile if for any reason there should be delay, then they should implement this part of the scheme at least immediately.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, the strong endorsement of Shri Warior's resolution by Dr. Melkote shows that there is a consensus of opinion in this House as regards the desirability of increasing the provident fund contribution. Very often we have heard Government spokesmen showing a kind of agreement with this thing and we, therefore, remain a little puzzled as to what is it that has been coming in the way of giving effect to this kind of anxiety which has been reflected in their speeches in this House.

There are only a few points to be made, because the case is very cogent and does not need much elaboration. Let us remember that so far as the employers' side of this is concerned though I do not like to accuse this Government, we have found very often an undue anxiety to protect their interests. When we come with this resolution that the provident fund contribution may be increased, what will be normally argued—we anticipate it because we have heard it in the past—is that the cost of coal will go high and therefore it will be reflected in higher industrial costs and this may not be good for the country as a whole, if the prices of industrial produce go high. There is a plausibility of this argument. But may I point out one or two factors? When the railway Board increase the freight on coal by 5 per cent., as the railways normally earn Rs. 40 crores, as a result of this 5 per cent increase another Rs. 2 crores would be added. This the industry can afford to bear.

When we say that the increase should be from 6¼ per cent. to 8 1/3 per cent., a plea is raised that this will be reflected in the cost of the coal and that the industry cannot bear it. Now let us examine the two aspects. In the first place, when in last August, August 1960, the Coal Price Revision Committee recommended an increase it seems it was concerned only with the employer side of the problem and not the labour side. It should be borne in mind that during this period the coal exported from India was of the order of 1,700,000 tons. As a result of that, they have made a very substantial profit because whereas the internal price of coal is, if I am not very wrong, about Rs. 19 per ton, the export price was of the order of Rs. 31 per ton. They have been, I think, cushioning this against all those eventualities, the net increased burden which they may be called upon to bear if they are called upon to implement the Government's labour policy, to which a poignant reference was made by Dr. Melkote just now when he called upon the Government to come out with a comprehensive scheme. So, in a nutshell, it is not quite correct to say that if the industry is called upon, if the employer's side is called upon to make a higher contribution, they cannot bear it and, therefore, it will be reflected in the higher cost of coal and, therefore, of industrial produce. I am trying to make out a point that the industry has the capacity to bear this burden. It is another thing what the burden will be.

There are 360,000 employees in the coal fields. Out of this, about 11,000 employees roughly retire every year, because of their pitiable condition and health to which Shri Banerjee made a reference. The scheme was implemented so late and it originally was on the basic wage with the result that after an arduous life in the cause of society they get something like Rs. 200. You can imagine how big an amount Rs. 200 is after a life of service in the coal mines of India, with their present conditions! What a man can do to his family when all his earnings at the end of his life is only Rs. 200? But this is what a large number of them are getting. This, of course, will be increasing because the number of years during which this provident fund will have been accumulated is increasing. The scheme was originally introduced in 1947 and then it was only on the basic wage; but, since 1955 it has been based on the total emoluments of an employee. But the fact remains that

11,000 or something like that number claims mature every year and the employee who goes hopefully gets something like Rs. 200 by way of his savings of his life, and he is no longer able to take any other work because of the incapacitating effect of his work in the Indian mines, whose condition and hazards are proverbial.

Before I conclude here are some figures given in the Monthly Coal Bulletin for July 1960. The accidents that take place in the Indian mines are heart-breaking. They come under the two main categories—fatal accidents and serious accidents. Here I will mention one or two figures. In 1951 the number of fatal accidents was 319. In 1952 it was 353 and 1953 it was 330. It goes on like that every year. The next year it was 429. Then, of course, it has come down slightly and fallen to 309. These are the number of fatal accidents in the coal mines. The number of serious accidents for these years again are of the order of anything between 2,000 or a margin of 100 here or there. This is the hazard involved in this industry. These figures are from your official bulletin and this is not a party literature. This is the hazard that he has to undergo every day of his work and what he gets as his life's saving is a pittance of Rs. 200.

Then, is there not an economic aspect in which we can take an interest? I will be happy if we persuade our employers or, for that matter, all sections of our community to get into the habit of thrift and saving. In industry if the contribution is increased from 6¼ to 8 1/3 per cent. what will be the heavy burden on the industry. The total contributions—again, the figures are subject to correction—may be of the order of Rs. 60 lakhs. We know that labour is ready to bear its part of the burden. I would like to be convinced by anybody that if labour can bear the burden of Rs. 60 lakhs and if savings is very good for the country, this kind of saving which we have been trying to encourage in the country, cannot the industry bear it? If the plea was that only the employers' side should bear the burden then, of course, one could say this was a partisan, untenable and unsound approach based on some emotional kind of approach to the labour. But the cogency of the plea is established by the fact that labour will be increasing its own contribution. Now, if labour in its present condition is willing to pay Rs. 60 lakhs, is it unfair, is it bad economics to suggest that the employer be called upon to shoulder the burden too?

I think we have made a very convincing plea. Let us remember that there are 360,000 employees and if we multiply the figure by five, which is the normal family unit in India, we know the sector of society that will be benefited, which is quite considerable. It is good for the general economy of the country also because any savings that we made during our developmental stage ultimately benefit not only those who have saved but the society as a whole. We, therefore, would call upon the Government to shed its over-anxiety. Every time a plea is made for social security Government shows over-anxiety as to how the employers will be affected. I hope the Government will show the same sympathy to the employees and come quickly with a scheme which will implement the plea contained in Shri Warior's resolution.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): While supporting the resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Warior, for increasing the rate of contribution to the Coal Mines Provident Fund from 6¼ to 8 1/3 per cent., I would just like to refer to the First Plan. In the First Plan, in the chapter on labour policy and programme there is a very good sentence and it is better that the treasury benches are reminded of it often. When a worker has placed the assets, labour and skill, at the disposal of the community, he should be assured of a measure of social security against the hazards to which he is

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exposed. This was stated some ten years ago.

At the time when the Second Plan was being drafted, when the labour policy was being evolved, there was a tripartite meeting representative of all interests under the chairmanship of Shri G. L. Nanda, the then Planning Minister, in which I was also present. Almost an agreement was reached in that committee that the rate of contribution should be increased from 6¼ to 8-1/3 per cent and there was not much opposition. But the Chairman, Shri Nanda, advised us that we should defer this question of raising the rate of contribution for a while because he was thinking of imposing a levy on the industry for housing. Now what has happened? We are at the fag end of the Second Plan. Only a month more and the Second Plan will be over. In what manner has the assurance he held out in the tripartite committee been implemented. He said that it will be implemented. Now neither has he raised the rate of contribution, nor has he imposed a levy for housing on the industry. This is how that chapter has been given effect to. Here is a failure on the part of the Government in not giving effect to it. In 1957, the Labour Minister wrote to me a letter that a decision has been taken and it is only a question of time to enforce this. Four years have passed. Nothing has been done. In 1959, I sent a note to the Minister to include this matter for the Industrial Committee on Coal Mines. He did not include it. In 1960, it was not included. In 1961, it is supposed to be included for the Committee which was to have met tomorrow and the day after, but which has been postponed to April. Why all this? Are we asking anything which is unnatural? We are asking this for the poor coal miners.

15 hrs.

Let us examine the performance of the coal miners during the past decade. Whether it is in the matter of production or whether it is in the matter of productivity, he has done very well. Production has increased during the course of the past 10 years from 35 million tons to 51 million tons in 1960. Similarly, his productivity has also increased from .33 a decade ago to .43 recently. Can there be a better climate than this to give effect to this? What prevents the Government from giving effect to this, I am not able to understand.

If you take their arguments for a minute, the very same Government will not be able to stand them. For instance, we have increased the price of coal so many times. We did not increase the price of coal to give effect to this. Was it borne by fact? Immediately after the statement was made, the Railway Minister increased the freight charges on coal by 5 per cent, which my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai very ably put. What prevents the Government from doing this? Has the industry not been doing well? The industry has been doing very well. Examine this point. There are 481 joint stock companies in the coal industry. If you take the internal resources used by the various joint stock companies, public limited companies, for capital formation, the figures would be very revealing. I would only quote a few figures about internal resources used by the various industries in the country for capital formation. These are given out in the Reserve Bank bulletin 1956 Rs. 117 crores; 1951—Rs. 83 crores; 1958—Rs. 103 crores. The picture will not be different in 1959 though the data is not available. What does this show? For ploughing back into the industry, the worker has contributed. For society, the worker has raised the production. What does he want? Some people might ask, why do you single out the coal miners. I want this for all the factory workers as well. For the factory workers, this question has been referred to a Technical committee. I do not agree with the approach

of the Government in appointing the Technical committee, because I have shown in the various committees in which I participated that there is a strong case for increasing the rate of contribution. Only to avoid enforcing it, they have appointed this Technical committee. Not with a sincere desire. Because, profits during all these years, whether you take the coal industry or the other industries, have increased. Profits have not gone down. Otherwise, there would not have been so much of internal resources used for capital formation.

The hazards to which a coal miner is exposed are nine times more than of a factory worker. If you take the serious injury rate, it is far far greater than any other worker. Is that worker not entitled to a fair and better treatment? In reply to a question, the hon. Deputy Minister said that the liability on the coal industry will be Rs. 75 lakhs a year. What has been the value of coal raised by these workers? He raises coal worth Rs. 100 crores. Are not the workers who raise Rs. 100 crores worth of coal entitled to an additional Rs. 75 lakhs? For what purpose? So that he can fall back upon it when he retires from service after putting 25 or 30 years of service. Is he not entitled to spend his leisure after active service in a very good way? Is he to be thrown on the streets after having given his best to the country and to the industry? What stops the Government from doing this? I have always observed that this Government does certain things only after a very long time, after pressure is brought. When there is a case, when there is need for it, why wait at all? We have seen, for example, the Workmen's Compensation Act. The coal miners also come under this. This is also a form of social security. For the last so many years, the rate of compensation to be paid to those who are injured in accidents, which has been put in the schedule prepared in 1939, continues. The schedule has not been revised. They said they are going into it. They have appointed a committee. The committee has given a report. The Government have examined the report and a Tripartite committee has also endorsed it over a year ago. They have not amended the schedule. What does this show? Have you got the interests of the workers at your heart? Tomorrow the coal miner has to produce 97 million tons of coal. If he is not going to raise that, the whole industrial development of the country will founder on the rock of coal. Therefore, in order to enthuse him, in order that a worker may spend his leisure after active service in a better way, he should be ensured a proper social security measure. Can there be a better climate than this for enforcing this measure?

I have proved from the production point of view, from the productivity point of view, from the productivity of internal resources that have been utilised for capital formation. The royalty that is being paid year after year to the State Governments has increased. The coal miner's wage has also increased. But, when he retires, he gets only Rs. 200. Is that sufficient for a worker who has got a family He will immediately be thrown on the street. Either he has to go in for another job with a less wage or go abegging. Therefore, I would earnestly request the Minister to accept this Resolution moved by my friend Shri Warior.

Let us take the earnings of a coal miner. An average factory worker, in 1958-59, got an earning of Rs. 1284 whereas a coal miner got only Rs. 1200. He has always got the lowest. If you take an industrially advanced country, you will find that the wages of a coal miner are the highest amongst all the industrial workers in that country. Any industrially advanced country you can take. That is so because the industry is like that. The hours of work in those countries are less than the hours of work which a coal miner has to put in in our country. Under these circumstances, I would very strongly urge upon the

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Government to accept the Resolution moved by my friend Shri Warior.

Another point which I wish to make out is about the plea that is made out —which I do not accept; I say that the industry can meet this liability of Rs. 75 lakhs. Even assuming for a moment, that it results in an increase in the price of coal, the plea that the industries which are based on coal will not be able to bear this burden is untenable. Because, the cost of coal in the most coal intensive industries accounts for only 10 per cent of the cost of raw material. Therefore, the plea that the industries cannot bear the increase is not tenable. Only last year the Railway Minister has proved that the industries are able to bear another Rs. 2 crores, by enhancing the freight rate.

Therefore, considering the life to which a coal miner is exposed, I once again strongly urge upon the Minister to accept this resolution. Let him not say that he is not in a position to accept it because we, as Members of Parliament, have to discharge our responsibility towards these workers who are in the lowest rung today.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): There are some foreign observers who have told us in their reports, after visiting our country, seeing our industrial establishments and our labour legislation, that the labour legislation of India is very much out of proportion....

An Hon. Member: Out of date.

Shri D. C. Sharma:....to the social and economic exigencies of the country. They think that our labour legislation is very progressive and that it goes so far that some of the industries in India cannot bear its impact.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): From which countries are they?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Though our labour legislation is very advanced in some respects, is very progressive in some ways, so far as the coal industry is concerned I feel that it has been by far and large out of step or out of tune with the changing conditions of the social and economic climate of our country. When I look at the coal industry map of India, I find it to be a kind of patch-work. In some parts it is good, and in some parts it represents some out of date things, things which should have become obsolete long ago.

For instance, though we stand for a mixed economy—I also stand for a mixed economy—I believe that so far as the coal industry is concerned, no cogent grounds have been given for having this mixed economy in it. This industry, I believe, in the interests of the country, in the interests of the proper working of the coal mines and the proper utilisation of the coal resources in the country, deserves to be nationalised straightaway, here and now. There should be no delay about it. I do not understand why this is not being done, why the private sector is being kept alive in this industry. The private sector has so many other industries to look after, to exploit and make use of, but this industry deserves nationalisation.

An Hon. Member: Immediately.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If you will keep quiet, I think I will be able to make my own point, and I do not think I stand in need of prompting from you.

I was submitting very respectfully that if there was one industry which needed immediate nationalisation, it was the coal industry. Look at it from any point of view. Here are so many accidents in the coal industry. Only some time back, there was a very disastrous accident in a coal mine. We hear of strikes in this industry, we also hear of other things which are not socially desirable connected with this industry. We also hear that some of the proprietors of these coal mines are exploiting the mines in such a way

that they are doing harm to the national good in the long run, that they are not exploiting them in a proper or scientific way, in a way to give the maximum results to the country. Therefore, I feel that this coal mine business is such as will not make any Indian happy if he goes into it properly, thoroughly and exhaustively.

While the coal mines are not up to date in the matter of exploitation, in the matter of utilisation of our resources, I also believe that the coal mine worker is not receiving his due. I say this with due deference to all those persons who are responsible for running these coalmines. As the coalmines are a patchwork of progress and backwardness, so the coalmine worker is also a victim of, I should say, things progressive in some parts and retrogressive in other parts. Therefore, I feel that the coalmine worker should be given his due, his proper due, in this country, about whose labour legislation we feel so very proud and happy.

I say this for many reasons. When I talk of the workers, I feel that it is the worker's standard of living, the worker's standard of wages, the worker's economic status in whatever field of industry he may work, that conditions the economic conditions of all the workers in the other fields. I do not say this only with reference to the skilled workers. I say this with reference to unskilled workers and to mechanical workers. A worker sets the pace of economic standards in any country, and I feel that if we want to see whether a country's standard of living is going up, whether economic prosperity is being shared by all, we have to look to the worker. What is he getting in terms of wages, in terms of holidays, in terms of amenities, in terms of other social benefits? We have to ask ourselves these questions and if they are answered satisfactorily, they are answered not only for the good of that worker in that particular field, but for the good of all kinds of workers, even white-collared workers, workers in all fields of endeavour in the country. But when you look at these coalmine workers—I have seen some of them—I feel that somehow we have not been able to give them as much attention as necessary. What does a worker want? A worker wants proper conditions of work. I ask the Labour Minister: has the coalmine worker proper guarantees of safety in the mines? So far as safety in the mines is concerned, our country is not very up to date. I say this with a due sense of responsibility. We have not taken note of those devices of safety which the coal mine workers in other countries have.

Again, have we provided all those amenities to our coal mine workers, which are given in other countries of the world? I saw a picture of Queen Elizabeth in one of the papers in UK when she went to visit a coal mine. A coal mine is a place where you should be able to show that the workers are being treated with the utmost consideration. But, here, I think most of us would not like to go to those coal mines, because there the safety of the worker, and the standards of living of the worker are not looked after properly. Therefore, I would say that, in order to redeem our name, and in order to redeem our reputation in this country, we have got to look after the workers in these coal mines. We have to provide him with greater safety of work, because he goes down into the bowels of the earth to bring coal for us. We have to provide him with those modern things which enable him to enjoy the amenities of life. We have got to do all those things.

It is said that the industry will not be able to bear the extra cost of this rise in the rate of contribution to the provident fund. I say that provident fund does not benefit only that person who gets it: it does not benefit only that worker who is going to get it, but it is going to be a kind of national investment. To look upon provident fund as something personal, as some advantage which some person gains is not right. Provident fund is a kind of national saving; it is a kind of national deposit. It is so because it is the most

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visible and concrete form of social security which any progressive country can provide to any worker. Therefore, to say that by paying 8-1/3 per cent as provident fund to the coal worker, you are taking away something from the industry, which will be very detrimental to its interests, is utterly wrong. Any amount that the industry gives to the worker, so far as provident fund is concerned, will in the long run be conducive to the good of the nation. That is so because, in the first place, the worker will be more productive than before. Productivity is the slogan of the twentieth century. All the countries of the world are progressing only because they are trying to step up the incidence of production. There are some countries where people are paid in terms of hours of work, per hour of work. Here, of course, we are paying our workers in terms of a day's labour or a week's labour or a month's labour. Provident fund gives greater sense of social security to the worker than anything else.

My hon. friends have been talking about compensation and all that. I do not say that the workers should not get adequate compensation. But compensation is something positive done for something negative. That is to say, compensation is given for some injury that has been sustained, for some risk that has been run. That is also good. I do not say that compensation should not be given. But this provident fund is something positive done for something positive. That is to say, you give this provident fund to a worker because he has been putting in good service all these days in the mine or in some other field of work in which he is engaged. Therefore, provident fund blesses both those persons; it blesses the worker, because he works with a greater determination than before, knowing well that his old age will be looked after better; it blesses also the person who owns the coal mine and who gives it, because he knows that he is going to be paid back in terms of greater work and greater productivity than before. Therefore, nothing can promote the contentment of the workers to a greater extent than the provident fund.

I am a firm believer in this, and I believe that the coalminer who has to run so many hazards deserves this as much as anybody else. I was going to say that he deserves it much better than anybody else, but I do not want to make any invidious comparison between one type of worker and another. Therefore, I believe that the rate of contribution to the provident fund should be raised now.

It will be said that the industry cannot bear it. It will be said that our resources are not adequate for this purpose. I believe that in this matter we should not always equate resources with social security. Social security stands on a higher footing, and, therefore, it is not to be relegated in that manner. I would, therefore, say that the desire generally expressed in this resolution that the rate of contribution to the provident fund should be raised is something that deserves consideration, not only because our Industrial Policy Resolution says that, not only because we say that our labour legislation is very progressive, not only because we are thinking in terms of the Industrial Policy Resolution, but because I feel that the worker in the coal mines has to be looked upon as a worker whose condition of living is going to affect the conditions of life of all other types of workers. I think, if I am not wrong, that the coal mine worker is the first kind of industrial worker in this country. Therefore, the coal mining industry is a kind of pioneer industry in this way. Therefore, I would say that this resolution which has been put forward by my hon. friend Shri Warior deserves the entire support of this House.

We are now in the beginning of the Budget Session. We are at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, and we are

going to embark on the Third Five Year Plan. We are going to have a new plan for the economic improvement of our country. I believe that in the Third Five Year Plan, the worker is going to play a very important role. If this resolution is accepted today, I can assure you that it will be like a word of good cheer not only to the coal mine workers but to all kinds of workers. I would say also that this kind of thing will affect not only the industrial workers, to whatever categories they may belong, whether skilled or unskilled workers, but also the so-called white-collared workers.

We should not think of white-collared workers only in terms of secretaries, additional secretaries, joint secretaries, half secretaries, under-secretaries, section officers and so on. There are other kinds of white-collared workers also in our country and their number is much more than that of the persons whom we see around us, and who are doing good work for our country. There are white-collared workers in the field of teaching, for instance, and also in other fields. I do not want a teacher to be called a worker, but I am calling him a worker in a different sense. The white-collared workers of all varieties, in all classes and at all levels of life will feel happy when they get this news. I believe this will be a very good beginning for the launching of the Third Five Year Plan. This will be an auspicious beginning; it will be something which will let our Five Year Plan proceed very fast and very successfully.

I was told the other day that the Naga State's interim body was going to be inaugurated on the 15th of February, but it was put off because it was thought that the 15th February was not an auspicious day. I want that the 17th February should be an auspicious day in the annals of labour legislation and we should accept this proposal and see that this auspicious day marks also the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. With these words, I support the Resolution wholeheartedly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long will the hon. Minister take to reply?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): Ten minutes.

Shri Huhammed Elias (Howrah): I shall not take more than 5 minutes.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Are you calling upon the Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not just now.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I am very much thankful to my hon. friend, Shri Warior, who has moved this Resolution, and to other hon. friends who have supported it. This Resolution is absolutely non-controversial and the Government should not hesitate to accept it, because it seeks to increase the provident fund contribution of coal mine workers from 6¼ per cent to 8 1|3 per cent.

The coal mine workers in our country are the worst sufferers, in spite of their holding a very important position as the coal industry is a most important industry. Without coal, the trains cannot move. the factories cannot run, steamers and ships cannot operate; nothing can go on without coal. That is why the workers of this industry should be given better facilities and the best wages. This principle is universally accepted. In other countries, the coal workers are the best paid workers. Their amenities are also of the best standard. Recently I had occasion to visit some of the European countries, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany and the Soviet Union. There I saw how the coal miners are given the best wages and amenities. In those countries, their wages are similar to those of the Ministers. In Czechoslovakia, the coal miners get nearly 3,000 to 4,000 crowns; the Ministers' salary also is 3,000 crowns. In the Soviet Union, the respective salaries are almost the same—I do not know the exact figure

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because there is some change due to the new currency coming into force.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are the professions also interchangeable?

Shri Muhammed Elias: The professions are not interchangeable. But it is because of the importance of the work and the fact that they have to work under very difficult conditions that their wages are the same as those of the Ministers. We hear of many accidents in many countries in coal mines; but we never hear of an accident happening in those countries, because the safety measures there are so wonderful that no accident can happen. Except for one accident in Czechoslovakia within the last ten years where just 12 workers died, we do not hear of any accident in those countries.

If I go on narrating the amenities which the workers get in those countries, it will take nearly one hour. So I am not going to go into details of the amenities which these workers enjoy. But in our country the condition of most of the workers is very very bad; it is the worst in the coal industry. That is why, as Shri D. C. Sharma has said, without nationalising this industry, the condition of the workers will never be improved. This is because the employers and industrialists who are in this industry are only interested in making profits; they are not interested in improving the working and living conditions of the workers.

I support Shri D. C. Sharma in saying that the Government should think of nationalising this industry so that the conditions of the workers may be improved. But now I am only pleading for the acceptance of this Resolution by Government for the simple reason that thereby the workers would be a little benefited. I do not believe that if this Resolution is accepted, the whole misery of the coal mine workers will be ended. But even under present conditions, a little bit of benefit will accrue to them if this Resolution is accepted. That is why I request Government to accept this Resolution.

Shri Ranga: I am glad to associate myself with this Resolution and I hope the hon. Deputy Minister in charge will be able to associate himself also with the spirit and the principle of this demand.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Of Course.

Shri Ranga: I can easily appreciate how my hon. friend would be feeling because he has himself been a well-known labour champion. Therefore, he would be able to appreciate the need for this little mercy that our friends are asking for our coal miners.

There may be practical difficulties for the time being, but I would like Government to try to overcome them. In view of the fact that they are now planning for further production—stepping up the production of coal—and also in consideration of the fact that there is an improvement in the conditions of labour all round, I think it is only reasonable for them to agree to this demand and try to improve conditions of miners to this small extent. In other countries, the wages of miners are very high because, among many other reasons, there is full employment there. The workers have a choice between coal mining and various other employments. Naturally, very few are willing to continue to be coal miners unless reasonable and humane conditions of employment are afforded to them. Unfortunately in our country, we are too far removed from the prospect of full employment for our labour force, and most of our miners have very little choice between coal mining and any other employment. Often times, they have no other employment at all if they were to give up coal mining. It is for that reason that they have to agree to work under these sub-human, if not inhuman, conditions of employment.

The question of nationalisation is relevant in this particular matter, because quite a good proportion—I speak subject to correction—of coal mining today is under the control of Government themselves through the National Coal Development Corporation. I would like to know whether the conditions of employment afforded in these mines are very much better than those offered by private enterprise. Even if Government were willing to do this bit of justice to coal miners in the mines under their control directly or indirectly, it would be some consolation, and it would be some kind of a challenge also as between the protagonists of private enterprise and public enterprise. Let Government take this point also into consideration and try and help these miners by raising the quantum of provident fund.

A very good point was made by Shri Sharma that whatever contribution is being made to the provident fund is, in an indirect manner, a contribution to national savings; and until the workers come to be qualified for receiving the payment out of the fund, that is when they cease to work, all this money will be at the disposal of Government and Government would be in a position to make use of quite a good proportion of this accumulation for national developmental purposes. Therefore, this is also an additional reason why Government should welcome this proposal.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened very carefully to the speeches made by hon. Members. I have noted the interest and support given to the resolution on the part of hon. Members. I also appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members. So far as we are concerned, we are not also opposed to the spirit and object of the Resolution. We want to provide for fair wages, better living conditions and to secure more of social security measures. We stand for the welfare of labour. But the question is how and when to do all these.

So far as the question of raising the rate of contribution to the provident fund is concerned, it has been under the constant consideration of Government for some time; and we are going to consider the issues at the meeting, next month, of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mines. The hon. Member, Shri Vittal Rao happens to be a member of that Committee and he has made some suggestions and we hope we would come to some decisions at that meeting.

In the course of the debate many other points, which have not much of relevance to the subject, have been raised. However, I would like to say something about them. The first was about accidents in coal mines. I might inform hon. Members that things are not as bad as they have been stated here. About six months ago we had a full-dress debate on that question. The House will remember that hon. Shri Nanda had stated what the working conditions were and what were the safety conditions and safety measures taken in coal mines. A comparative study of the situation will convince hon. Members that the rate of accidents in our country is in no case higher than in other countries. We have enough of safety conditions though there is still scope for improvement. We had safety conference; a number of committees have been appointed and we are at it and we propose to improve their conditions further. There is nothing to be pessimistic about the working conditions in coal mines.

Shri Vittal Rao raised the question of housing and he said that the housing problem has not been solved. It is a fact that the problem of housing in coal mines is there. I have myself gone to the coal mining areas and I might inform the House that the housing problem is there not because of want of funds. There is enough of money. But there are other problems. Land is not available; materials are not available; there is not enough of co-operation from the parties con-

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cerned. That is why the problem of housing has not been solved till now.

Recently, we have raised the coal mines cess from 6 annas to 8 annas per ton and we belive that this will also give us some funds to cover the programme of housing.

Shri Vittal Rao asked what prevents Government from increasing this rate of contribution. As I said earlier, we want other things to be taken into consideration. Hon. Members raised the question of the capacity of the industry; especially, Shri Nath Pai raised it. It is a fact that coal-mining is one of the best organised industries in the country. Whenever there has been a demand for raising the wages, there has been a simultaneous rise in the price of coal also. Therefore, if we raise the rate of contribution it will have its effect on the price of coal; and that is a thing which has got to be taken into consideration. In the Third Five Year Plan, any rise in the price of coal will have a bearing on so many other things such as railways, transport etc. These things cannot be brushed aside lightly as some of the hon. Members have suggested.

Shri D. C. Sharma referred to our progressive measures of legislation. We do not think that our laws are in any way much ahead of the times. Our labour legislation is meant just to meet our needs. It would be wrong to say that we are going much ahead of the times and that it is not proportionate to the economic capacity of our country.

He also raised the question of nationalisation of the coal mines. You are all aware of our industrial policy and our economic policy. We are not opposed to such measures. So far as nationalisation of coal mines is concerned, it may not be a wise step to take at this stage. We are opposed to nationalisation of coal mines at the present moment because we have very many important things to do. Our resources and capacities are limited. If we take it up at the present moment, I do not think we will be doing justice to ourselves.

About the living conditions in coal mines, I want to say that it would not be correct to say that they are as bad as they are represented or worse than the living conditions of other working class people. It is fact that, compared to some highly organised industries like the textiles and iron and steel, their conditions are bad. But if we take into consideration the working conditions of other working classes as agricultural labour and other industrial labour, I do not think their conditions are worse in any sense.

I have seen some of the miners in the iron ore mines in Biher, Orissa and Bengal. Their conditions are worse than the conditions of coal miners. So, as far as priority is concerned, it should first go to the iron ore workers. Their living conditions, so far as welfare measures and housing are concerned, are hopelessly bad. If anything has to be done we have to start with those people.

Anyway, I am not opposed to the idea of enhancing the rate of contribution to the provident fund—of coal mine workers. But this has to be considered in the light of other problems like its effect on the price of coal. The question is under the consideration of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mines. After that we will come to some decision. So, I would suggest to Shri Warior to withdraw his Resolution and not press it.

Shri Warior: Sir, I am thankful for all the support I had received from various sections of the House including the hon. Minister. Really, there is no cogent reason not to accept the Resolution. The Minister did not advance any reason at all. Rather he had answered those points which had only an indirect relation to the subject.

The question is a simple one of enhancing the rate of contribution from one rate to another. There are so many other matters connected with the provident fund scheme. For instance, only after the worker has put in a service of 15 years is he entitled to have the benefit. We want to reduce it to 3 years or something like that. The rate of interest paid is only 3.75 per cent; and we want to raise it to 4 per cent. or more. I did not bring in all these matters because they have been discussed and discussed and argued and argued and, as the hon. Minister, suggested, have been receiving the attention of Government for the last so many years. The study group has also gone into this along with other schemes of integrated social security benefits. They have also recommended two years back that this must be done. There is no reason to be advanced against it. The question is evaded even now; the final settlement and implementation are evaded. Government has nothing to say against it; the employers have nothing to say. All the arguments are in favour of enhancing the rate. How long are the workers to wait. A day more means the workers lose and the nation also loses. It is now postponed to the next industrial conference. We do not know what all new subjects will be brought in and what irrelevant and extraneous matters will be brought in to defeat this proposition. That is the only fear we have. If the Minister can give us an assurance at this stage that this can be implemented, I am cent per cent. willing to withdraw the Resolution. Otherwise, I will request the indulgence of the House to have at least a voice vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "This House is of opinion that the rate of contribution under the coal mines provident fund scheme should be enhanced from 6¼ per cent. to 8 1/3 per cent. immediately."

The Resolution was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the next resolution. Shri Warior wanted only a voice vote.

RESOLUTION RE: PREVENTION OF THE USE OF PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP FOR POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

Shri Parulekar (Thana): Sir, I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that the Government should bring forward suitable legislation to prevent the use of places of religious worship and pilgrimage for political propaganda and agitation."

Sir, I do not expect that the subject matter of this Resolution can be of any serious controversy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why is there the need for this Resolution?

Shri Parulekar: Because there are many things which are not controversial and yet the Government does not take steps to implement them.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Government has to be encouraged.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Parulekar: I do not expect it to be a controversial issue for the reason that the principle embodied in this Resolution is innocuous, innocent and reasonable. This Resolution says that the places of worship should not be used for political propaganda or agitation. The merits of the Resolution are so obvious and apparent that it is not necessary for me to dwell at length on them.

Now, what is the object of a place of worship? The object is to worship God, to offer prayers to God, to seek His blessings for various purposes. It is the individuals business. Anyone can go to a temple, a mosque or Church or to any other place of worship and seek the aid of

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God, for instance, for getting elected. There is nothing wrong in that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The opponent would go there simultaneously.

Shri Parulekar: All of them should go and pray; all should have freedom to pray and freedom to seek the blessings of God coming out as successful candidates. If someone aspires to be a Minister, he is also free to go and pray to God that he should become a successful Minister. There is nothing wrong in that. But it is wrong to use such places of workship—whose sanctity is recognised by the millions of people in our country—for political propaganda and agitation. It will be wrong to use such places for assembling all the voters and ask for votes in the name of the sacred place or religion. It is wrong, for instance, to assemble people belonging to a particular faith in such places to carry on agitation for issues other than the worship of God. That is what this Resolution seeks to achieve. Let us not use those places for setting matters outside the scope of religion.

There is another reason why I am moving this Resolution. Ours is a secular democracy. If we allow these tendencies to grow, there will be serious danger to the development and growth of secular democracy. The danger may not be so imminent today but it is growing. That is why it is necessary to intervene at this stage to see that our secular democracy is safeguarded.

One may agree with the principle of the Resolution but one may deny or dispute either the necessity or the urgency of taking legislative measures to see that such places are not used for political propaganda. There may be disagreement on the assessment of the situation and that it why it is necessary for me to point out to this House the situation as it exists in the country today and how it is necessary to take legislative measures to see that these places are not used for political propaganda. I want to submit that this danger is fast developing and is assuming serious proportions. It is developing fast and with the approach of elections it is likely to develop at a faster rate. That is why it is necessary at this stage to take some steps to curb this tendency which is a danger to secular democracy. I will cite a few instances to show how the danger is mounting and in this connection I will refer to the record of the Church.

Here is a circular which was issued by the Bishop of Nellore in 1955. It is dated 20th January, 1955 and I will read only the relevant portions of this circular which was issued at the time of the Andhra elections:

> "As the Andhra State Elections are coming nearer I request you to instruct our people that it is their duty to vote, a conscientious duty, to be fulfilled according to the laws of God and of the Church.....I further request you to warn our people against joining or supporting the Communist Party in any way, either by voting or by spreading its literature or by becoming members of the Communist Party.....We solemnly exhort pastors of souls to warn those committed to their care, in season and out of season....that a Catholic who, even though he does not admit these false doctrines, knowingly and freely joins or supports a Communist Party, may not be admitted to the Sacraments and that he endangers his eternal salvation."

In this particular case, the Church is being used—the Church which is a sacred place of workship—for political progapanda and for political agitation.

It may be that in this particular instance, the sermons were directed against the Communist Party but

there is no guarantee that at some future date, the same sermons may not be directed against the Congress Party. They may take delight or be satisfied saying: "All right; the sermons are being delivered against the Communist Party; we are also against the Communist Party."

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): He is listening very attentively now.

Shri Parulekar: Let me point out to him that tomorrow it may be turn of the Congress Party. If he is quite sure that it is not going to be so, then it is a different matter. But all the same, this has to be viewed in an objective manner. Now, this was as late as 1955.

16 hrs.

Sir, now I come to another circular which was issued by the Bishop of Mangalore at the time of Kerala Elections. This is dated 23rd September, 1959. I will only read a few sentences from this circular. It says:

> "While giving one's votes a Catholic should clearly bear in mind that he is forbidden under pain of excommunication to vote for the Communist candidate. It does not matter what enticing promises he makes or what beneficial undertakings he gives, the very fact that he is a communist he is a unworthy, unsuitable and dangerous candidate for us Catholics."

I will refer, again, in this circular to another part of it which says:

> "It is permissible for a Catholic candidate to receive or canvas for Communist votes."

It is not a sin to receive Communist votes, but it is a sin to vote for a Communist. It says:

> "There is nothing objectionable in this, provided by accepting their votes he does not play into their hands nor sacrifice Christian principles."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the reaction of the Communists?

Shri Punnoose: We reacted very well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did they also receive votes from the Catholics or did they give votes?

Shri Parulekar: Despite this circular they did. The circular concludes like this:

> "This circular should be read in all churches and public chapals of this Diocese on any Sunday in October, and should be explained in the appropriate vernaculars."

Sir, I will read a small paragraph from a despatch which was sent by the Special Correspondent of Hindustan Standard which has appeared in its Calcutta issue dated 19th June, 1959. He visited Kerala and this is what he says. I am reading it only to point out how dangerous tendencies are developing. This is what he says:—

> "The plam-fringed Kerala has been turned into a battle-field for the Catholic crusaders against their arch enemy, the Reds. Every parish and church of the State has now been converted into a sort of Catholic fortress.
>
> The bogey of "religion in danger" has been raised all over the State to rouse the religious feeling of the godfearing and peaceloving Catholics. The Bishops are going about villages calling upon their followers to be ready to sacrifice everything in the struggle to save "our religion and culture".

Then it goes on to say:

> "Allegations are made by the Government and some of these

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are supported by even those Hindus who are opposed to the Government that preparation have been made in the churches to organise an armed conflict with the Government. The Catholic churches in Meenachil taluk, the most important Catholic centre in the State, are reported to have been transformed into arsenals."

This was the situation at the time of Kerfla Elections. If these tendencies are not curbed, when other elections come all these unhealthy tendencies which poison the political life of the country, which poison the democratic traditions of our country will assume dangerous proportions.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): In June 1959 the Communist Party was ruling in Kerala. There were no elections in June.

Shri Parulekar: I can give a copy of this circular if you like.

Shri Maniyangadan: I am not disputing that. You said that the circular was about the elections in June 1959. There were no elections in 1959.

Shri Parulekar: Still worse. If even in peace time such circulars are issued, we can imagine what will be the situation when elections are held.

Shri Maniyangadan: I am referring to the *Hindusthan Standard* report.

Shri Parulekar: I did not say it was a circular.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Why don't you quote certain other circulars which you have in your pocket?

Shri Parulekar: I am not only against the church being used for political propaganda. I find that even mosques are being used today for political propaganda. Sir, the Muslim League is reborn. It has come in the open. The credit for its rebirth goes to the Congress Government and the Congress Party.

An Hon. Member: And the P.S.P.

Shri Parulekar: I am now dealing with the Government. Just because they entered into an un-principled alliance with the Muslim League which was a communal organisation in order to defeat the Communist Ministry there, this danger is again appearing on the political arena of the country.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Is it not a fact that the Communists first aligned with them (*Interruptions*)?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Parulekar: These are side issues. The main issue is that the Muslim League is reborn. It is making use of mosques to carry on its propaganda to strengthen itself and to organise itself. Sir, the mosque which is a place of worship and a sacred place for the Muslims should not be allowed to be used for carrying on political propaganda. There are open places. There are the maidans where they can hold their meetings and preach what ever they like. The Christians also can hold their meetings in the maidans. Why should they use and take advantage of the sanctity of a place of worship to organise themselves, to get political gains? That is the question.

Here again, Sir, a new trend, a serious trend, a developing trend is coming up. We find that the Muslim League which has now come in the open, which was rather underground has come in the open today being encouraged by the Government and its policies. The mosques are being used by them for political propaganda.

Now I come to a recent development. There is a certain section of the Punjabis . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure the hon. Member is now coming to the north. But I was thinking that perhaps all those people against whom he is complaining might say that the Communists have no sacred place which they can use.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Maidans.

Shri Parulekar: Ours is the maidan where we worship our God. Everybody has his own conception of God for worship.

Now, coming to a recent development, there is a section of Punjabi-speaking people who are agitating for a Punjabi Suba. Let me make it perfectly clear that I support this demand. It is a reasonable demand, a democratic demand and it must be conceded. What I object to is that the gurudwaras which are religious places should not be used for carrying on this propaganda. Let them remain sacred. By making use of gurudwaras they are alienating other people who support the same demand and thereby their demand becomes a distorted demand.

I have covered the churches, mosques and gurudwaras. Now I come to the temples. The temples also may be affected. Certain sections of the people, taking note of the fact that other people are using the religious feelings and sanctity of places of worship for their propaganda, may start using temples and in the name of God and in the name of the temples they may ask for votes for their political party.

Under these circumstances, the danger is serious, and that is why time has arisen when it is necessary to take steps to curb and check all such tendencies which are harmful for the growth of a secular democracy.

As I am a Communist, it is likely that my resolution may be distorted and may be misinterpreted. That is why I want to make one point. This resolution is not intended to interfere with the religious belief of any religion. They are free to worship their God according to their religious faith. That freedom is guaranteed by the Constitution and it must remain so. All that I am saying is that in order that our secular democracy may grow un-hindered it must be seen that these harmful tendencies, which are coming on the surface, are curbed before they become so dangerous that we will be in a helpless condition at a later stage to curb them.

With these words, Sir, I commend my resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that the Government should bring forward suitable legislation to prevent the use of places of religious worship and pilgrimage for political propaganda and agitation".

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the principle underlying the resolution sponsored by the hon. Mover is certainly laudable and there cannot be two opinions on what is contained there. But I feel that he should not bring emotion and sentiments in the consideration of this resolution but that he should have rather a realistic approach to the conditions obtaining in the country. There is no doubt that the hon. Mover has referred to certain incidents and certain circulars in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, and he has tried to prove thereby, and contend on that score, that religious places have been used for the purpose of winning the elections. If this is the only argument which the hon. Mover has got in support of his resolution, I may point out that we have got other legislation on that point. The present Representation of the People Act has got a provision which definitely lays down that where the name of religion or sect or caste is used for the purpose of an election, that would be a major corrupt prac-

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

tice and that would vitiate and invalidate the election. But if the hon. Member's view is that the religious places are not to be used for political purposes at all, at the outset he should have defined what is a political purpose and if there can be a precise definition at all of a political purpose. If a certain community takes into consideration its own economic development, discusses it in a religious place and discusses its own cultural aspects and religious faiths and other affairs pertaining to the community alone, does the hon. Mover mean that the religious place should not be used for a political purpose? Unless the hon. Mover is in a position to give us a precise definition of political purpose, we cannot go any further.

India is a country which is inhabited by diverse people. We are in the formative stage and we have to bring unity out of diversity. We are passing through a critical, formative stage. Therefore, I repeat that the approach to the problem should be realistic and not emotional and sentimental.

[Shri Mulchand Dube *in the Chair*]

use of gurdwaras for a certain movement. I agree with him. It was very unfortunate and I say that I deplore it. Gurudwaras should not be used as centres of activity for a movement which is basically and inherently linguistic and cultural. He agrees with me also that the movement has suffered a setback and has not been able to carry the entire country with it in spite of the fact that it is in consonance with the principles, policies and the programmes which have been implemented throughout the country. Why? It is because the centre of activity went to the precincts of the gurdwaras and it created a suspicion that only the community has given its support. I know that there are a very large number of Hindus in Punjab who are in support of this demand for a linguistic unit which is a problem. I may also and that Ch. Ranbir Singh will agree with me that the Harians people are more keen than the Punjabi population for the creation of a linguistic State. But because unfortunately the movement went to the gurdwaras, it made the others silent.

But I would ask hon. Members to leave aside the things that happened, and have a realistic approach towards this aspect of the problem. As I said, and I would repeat that however much we might discuss this delicate question, however much we may like and appreciate the principle underlying the objective of the resolution, we must consider whether a legislation of the nature that is suggested in the resolution is called for at the moment. You will agree with me that despite all that was done there, the Chief Minister of the Punjab was wise enough not to interfere in the matter at all and looked to the development of public opinion for the purpose and left it to the people to condemn such practices themselves: and public opinion was gathering round. I would submit that it would be treading a very dangerous arena if we had a legislation of the kind suggested in this resolution.

As I said, we have not got a precise definition of political purpose or of politics. But there is also another point here. Let us take the question of Sikhs. Most hon. Members know the history of the Sikhs. The Sikh religion or the Khalsa Panth is a sort of socio-religious entity and it has got a history behind. The fifth Guru, Guru Arjun Dev, gave his life as sacrifice for the cause of liberty. He sacrificed his life at the time of Emperor Jehangir. His was a purely religious movement, but as soon as restriction on religion came in and Emperor Jehangir began to call it as a shop in his *Tozak-ri-Jehangiri*, the Guru had to make a sacrifice for the

purpose of the liberty of religion. But what was the result? The result was that the sixth Guru had to wield two swords, one being the sword of religion and the other a sword of power. He made Shakti and Bhakti as the basis, and he wanted his followers to be both saints and soldiers. When the sacrifice of the ninth Guru was made, it was again for the purpose of religious freedom, and it was at the request of the Kashmiri *pandits* who were being made Muslims.

What I mean to say is this. It was again an act of sacrifice that led to the tenth Guru to create the Khalsa which, as I said, was a sort of socio-religious entity by itself and not for the purpose of creating ill-will against anybody or any individual. It was not against the Muslims. He had among his followers many Muslims. Even Shri Durbar Sahib, the most sacred place in Amritsar had its foundation-stone laid by a Muslim. It was never against the Muslims but it was for the creation of a society with a politico-religious purpose, to support the down-trodden. The tenth Guru sacrificed his life for that purpose. This society and entity was created in a religious place, in a Gurdwara, called Anandpur Saheb. The purpose of the society or the Panth which was created was to fight for the down-trodden or the suppressed. There were certain ideals that were to be strived for.

16.18 hrs.

[Shri Mulchand Dube in the Chair]

So, my submission is that we have got to see all aspects of the matter. I would certainly say that all efforts should be made and public opinion should be created to the effect that we should not allow religious places to be used for political objectives or for political purposes. I agree on that point. But I submit in all humility whether we are justified in recommending to the Government that there should be a legislation to that effect.

As I said at the outset, it is really a question of different people living together, or co-living, in the country, and they have all got to look to their interests—economic, cultural and linguistic and the rest. They may consider them at the mosques or at the Gurdwaras, and we should certainly create public opinion in that respect. If we try to unify the people in such a manner, it should not at all be necessary to go to the places of religious worship for any political purpose. But then, if a legislation is sought to be made, and if the Government really intends to formulate legislation of that kind, that will create a sort of suspicion. That will give a set-back to the creation of public opinion. Our approach should be whether we have reached a stage where we should have a legislation of this kind. I would submit that situated as we are in this country, with all kinds of people living together, where we have to bring about unity in diversity, when we are in the formative stage, a legislation of this kind would be very much detrimental and would create suspicion. We are yet to create a unified public opinion and we are in the formative stage.

So far as the point of the hon. mover is concerned, the law definitely lays down that the name of religion cannot be used for political purposes, and elections will be invalidated if it is so used. There are several authorities in this regard. But to tread the other paths—economic, cultural, social and educational—would be certainly dangerous. I need only say that in a matter of this type, rather the pulse of the people should be seen. I feel this is not the stage where we should have a legislation of this kind. Therefore, I would submit that the hon. mover should withdraw his resolution.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : सभापति महोदय, श्री परूलकर ने जो यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है कि जिन धार्मिक

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

पूजा स्थानों का प्रयोग राजनैतिक प्रचार और आन्दोलन के लिए होता है उसको रोकने के हेतु सरकार कोई उचित कानून बनाये, मैं उनके इस प्रस्ताव की मूल भावनाओं का स्वागत करता हूं और स्वागत करते हुए अपने कुछ विचार इस सम्बन्ध में उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं ।

दुर्भाग्य से जब से यह हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हुआ है स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात् धार्मिक स्थानों पर कुछ इस प्रकार की राजनैतिक गतिविधियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं जो उनकी पवित्रताओं के लिए और उनके पीछे जो मूल भावनाएं उनके संस्थापकों ने रक्खी थीं उनके लिए हितकर नहीं हैं ।

अभी हमारे श्री परूलकर ने केरल के कुछ उदाहरण इस प्रकार के प्रस्तुत किये थे कि पीछे केरल की राजनैतिक गतिविधियों में वहां के कैथोलिक प्रचारकों का जो हाथ रहा है उससे न केवल केरल प्रान्त की जनता को अपितु भारतवर्ष के लोगों को एक चिन्ता होना स्वाभाविक थी । मैं न केवल केरल प्रान्त की दृष्टि से अपितु भारतवर्ष की दृष्टि से दुःख से इस बात को अपने गृह मंत्री महोदय तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूं कि भारत के सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों पर ईसाई प्रचारकों के द्वारा इस प्रकार के राजनैतिक आन्दोलन जो गिरजाघरों के माध्यम से और दूसरे माध्यमों से चलाये जा रहे हैं वह चिन्ता के विषय होने चाहिएं ।

कुछ दिन पहले की घटना है कि नागा प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में सेना के एक उच्च अधिकारी ने हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा था और अपने उस पत्र में उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया था कि नागा प्रदेश में अगर आप शान्ति स्थापित करना चाहते हैं तो जहां उन्होंने सेना के लिए कुछ अधिकार मांगे कि हमको थोड़े अधिकार इतने बढ़ाये जायें जिससे कि हम वहां खुल कर कार्य कर सकें वहां एक बात अपने पत्र में स्पष्ट रूप से यह भी लिखी थी कि नागा प्रदेश में अगर भारत सरकार शान्ति स्थापित करना चाहती है तो उसके लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है कि यहां के ईसाई प्रचारक जितने भी हैं जब तक इस प्रदेश में शान्ति स्थापित न हो जाये उनको यहां की सीमा से बाहर कर दिया जाय । इसके पीछे स्पष्ट यह भाव छिपा हुआ था कि नागा प्रदेश की प्रथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति जो आगे चल कर नागालैंड के रूप में परिणत हुई है यह बहुत पहले से उस प्रदेश के और उस भूभाग के वातावरण को दूषित कर रही थी । नागा प्रदेश के उन लोगों के नेता फिजो साहब आज लंदन में बैठ कर भारत के विपरीत कभी प्रेस कान्फ्रेंसेज तो कभी दूसरे प्रकार के आन्दोलन करते रहते हैं । इससे स्पष्ट प्रतीत होता है कि ईसाई प्रचारकों का इस प्रकार का रुख भारत के लिए हानिकारक बनता ही चला जा रहा है । मैं आपको यह समाचार इस दृष्टि से भी देना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में छोटे छोटे इस प्रकार के भूभागों को अलग अलग प्रान्त के रूप में बनाने की योजनाएं जहां जहां भी हैं चाहे वह नागालैंड की हो चाहे झारखंड की हो, चाहे केरल में कैथोलिक पादरियों की हो या उड़ीसा में हो, इसके पीछे ईसाई प्रचारकों का एक राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण छिपा हुआ है । मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि केरल में जब पीछे वह राजनैतिक आन्दोलन चल रहा था तब दुर्भाग्य से वह पत्र तो इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है, दो ईसाई प्रचारकों के पत्र मुझे भी देखने को मिले । जो कि उन्होंने अमरीका के अपने सहयोगियों को भेजे थे । उस पत्र को उन्होंने एक बड़ी अलंकारिक भाषा में लिखा है कि हम यहां आए थे इस दृष्टि से कि केरल प्रदेश में आकर अपने धर्ममन्दिर बनायेंगे लेकिन आगे चल कर यहां पर कम्युनिस्टों का आन्दोलन छिड़ा और उस आन्दोलन से स्थिति ऐसी आकर

बनी कि हमारा जो पैसा था वह समाप्त हो गया । इसलिए अब आप हमको और पैसा भेजिये ताकि जो हमारे धर्ममन्दिर अधूरे हैं उनको पूरा कर सकें । इसका स्पष्ट अभिप्राय यह था कि उन्होंने वहां के राजनैतिक वातावरण को प्रभावित करने के लिये अपने मित्रों को पत्र लिखा था । ऐसी भाषा में उन्होंने वह पत्र इसलिए लिखा था कि अगर कहीं पत्रों का सेंसर हो अथवा चैक किये जायें तो यह भाषा स्पष्ट रूप से किसी दूसरे को प्रतीत न हो सके । जहां ईसाई प्रचारकों के इस अराष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण को जो उनके धर्म स्थानों से चलाया जाता है मैं विरोध करता हूं वहां उसी प्रकार से अपने उन लोगों के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान बनने के पश्चात् भी जो हमारे मुस्लिम भाई भारतवर्ष में मौजूद हैं और उनके द्वारा अपने धर्म स्थानों से भी इसी प्रकार की अभारतीय प्रवृत्तियां चलाई जा रही हैं वह भी खेदजनक हैं और उनका मैं कड़े शब्दों में विरोध करता हूं और सरकार का ध्यान उनकी अभारतीय हरकतों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । उनकी यह हरकतें भी देश के लिए धीरे धीरे चिन्ता का कारण बनती जा रही हैं ।

अभी हाल की ही घटना है । उत्तर प्रदेश में मुबारकपुर में जब एक होली का जुलूस निकल रहा था तो उस होली के जुलूस पर जो आक्रमण हुआ वह मस्जिद से हुआ । इसी प्रकार की एक और घटना का आपको पता होगा कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले फीरोजाबाद के अन्दर विजयदशमी पर जो हिन्दुओं का जुलूस निकल रहा था तो उस पर भी मुसलमानों द्वारा आक्रमण हुआ, जो बम फेंका गया और वह मस्जिद से फेंका गया । अभी जबलपुर के अन्दर एक कांड हो चुका है जिसकी कि चिनगारियां अभी तक पूरी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश में शान्त नहीं हुई हैं । मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री डा० काटजू और अन्य समाचार पत्रों के सम्पादकों ने यह स्पष्ट कहा कि मस्जिद से गोलियां चलाई गईं जिससे बहुत से लोगों को अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा । जब मैं आपके सामने उस तथ्य का वर्णन कर रहा हूं तो यहीं दिल्ली नगर के अन्दर दरियागंज में फिर इसी प्रकार की भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है जो कि आपको कल समाचार पत्रों से और दूसरे स्थानों से मालूम होगी । मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जितना भी वातावरण बनता जा रहा है उसके पीछे राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण है और इन धर्म स्थानों में बैठ कर जो उनकी योजनायें बनाते हैं भारत सरकार को चाहिए कि दृढ़ता के साथ उनकी तमाम बातों और इस तरह की आपत्तिजनक गतिविधियों का पता लगाये और पता लगाने के पश्चात् इस प्रकार की बेजा गतिविधियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए । दुर्भाग्य की बात तो यह है कि जिस समय यह घटनाएं घटती हैं तो उन घटनाओं के घटने के बाद पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान उनका जो विरोधी रूप लेता है वह बिल्कुल ही उलटा होता है । मुबारकपुर में जिस वक्त यह घटना घटी तो उसके बारे में आजमगढ़ के एस० पी० को बाद में पता चला लेकिन पाकिस्तान के रेडियो से उसके बारे में पहले ब्राडकास्ट हो गया । इसी प्रकार से जबलपुर की घटना के सम्बन्ध में भी पाकिस्तानी पत्रों ने सर्वथा गलत और विरोधी प्रचार किया है और एकदम झूठी तस्वीर सामने रखी है । अब होता यह है कि यहां पर घटनाएं घटती हैं तो हम अल्पमत की सुरक्षा के नाम पर उदारता के साथ सहन करते चले जाते हैं और वह लोग उसका अनुचित लाभ उठा रहे हैं । परिणाम में इस प्रकार की घातक और अराष्ट्रीय प्रवृत्तियां धीरे धीरे देश के सामने आ रही हैं । वहां पाकिस्तानी पत्र प्रचार क्या करते हैं । अमुक स्थान में भारत में दंगा हुआ उसमें इतने मुसलमान तलवार

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

के घाट उतार दिये गये जो कि सरासर गलत होता है। मैं तो अपने गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि १५ अगस्त, १९४७ के बाद से पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद से आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों के मरने सम्बन्धी जो आंकड़े समय समय पर पाकिस्तानी पत्रों द्वारा छापे जाते रहे हैं उन सारे आंकड़ों को सच माना जाये और सब को जोड़ा जाये तो हिन्दुस्तान में जितने मुसलमान रहते हैं वे तीन बार मरें और तीन बार जन्म लें तब कहीं जाकर यह पाकिस्तानी पत्रों के आंकड़े सही साबित हो सकते हैं। इतना तो वह देश है जो सारे झूठों का सरदार है लेकिन उसके पश्चात् हमारी अपनी स्थिति क्या है? मैं आपको थोड़े में यह इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि यह जो छोटी-छोटी घटनाएं हो रही हैं इन घटनाओं को छोटी कह कर उपेक्षा के साथ यूं ही छोड़ न दिया जाये। यह आने वाले भयंकर भविष्य की सूचना और भूमिकाएं भी हैं। हमें समय रहते सचेत हो जाना चाहिए। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि पीछे जिस प्रकार से उपेक्षा करते करते वह विष इतना बढ़ा कि देश विभाजन के रूप में दुष्परिणाम हमको देखना पड़ा कहीं आगे चल कर यह प्रवृत्तियां कहीं फिर इसी प्रकार से देश को विभाजन के द्वार पर न ले जायें। इसलिए हमें चाहिए कि इन धर्म स्थानों में बैठ कर जो योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं सावधानी के साथ हम उनक निरीक्षण करें और जहां भी हमें कोई आपत्तिजनक चीज लगे उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगायें।

तीसरी चीज जिसके कि बारे में अभी इस प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तावक महोदय ने भी कहा है और सरहदी साहब ने भी कहा उसकी ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। पंजाब के अन्दर अभी पजाबी सूबा बनाने का एक आन्दोलन चला था। अब उसके बारे में सरहदी जी का अपना कहना तो इस प्रकार का है कि वह आन्दोलन भाषा के आधार पर था और सस्कृति के आधार पर था लेकिन भाषा और संस्कृति की उसमें पृष्ठभूमि कितनी थी उसको यदि मैं अपने शब्दों में कहूं तो ज्यादा अच्छा नहीं होगा। यह तो पंजाबी सूबा आन्दोलन के मुख्य संचालक मास्टर तारासिंह ने ही जेल से छटने के पश्चात् अमृतसर में कहा था कि भाषा का तो हमने उसको एक आवरण पहनाया था। असल बात तो यह थी कि पंथ की हिफाजत के लिए हम यह आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं। अब मैं नहीं समझता कि सरहदी साहब का यह बयान ठीक है या मास्टर तारासिंह जो कि इस आन्दोलन के संचालक थे उनका यह बयान उस आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में ठीक है।

दूसरी बात जो सरहदी साहब यह कह रहे थे कि बहुत से हिन्दुओं को भी इस आन्दोलन का समर्थन प्राप्त था तो क्या उनको यह जानकारी नहीं है कि बहुत से सिख भी इस आन्दोलन का विरोध कर रहे हैं और वह नहीं चाहते थे कि पंजाब जो कि भारतवर्ष का सीमावर्ती प्रदेश है उसमें इस प्रकार से साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर किसी भू-भाग का विभाजन किया जाय। या इसी प्रकार की कोई प्रवृत्ति बढ़े लेकिन जहां तक समर्थन करने का सम्बन्ध है वह तो आन्दोलन में समर्थन पैसे के बल से भी मिल जाया करता है और पैसे से इस पंजाबी सूबा आन्दोलन के लिए समर्थन खरीदा भी गया। यहीं दिल्ली के अन्दर यह घटना घटी कि मुरादाबाद से कुछ मुसलमान पकड़ कर ले आये गये पंजाबी सूबा आन्दोलन के लिए। जब कोर्ट में उनसे जवाब तलब किया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि साहब हम क्या करते हमारे पास खाने पीने का इन्तजाम नहीं था इसलिए हम इस आन्दोलन में चले आये क्योंकि हमने सोचा कि कोई काम नहीं है तो यह डेढ़-डेढ़ रुपया रोज इसी तरह से मिल जायेगा। पंजाबी सूबा आन्दोलन चलाने में पैसे से इस प्रकार

का कितना समर्थन खरीदा गया उस पर मैं विस्तारपूर्वक नहीं जाना चाहता । मेरा तो कहना यह है कि जिस चीज पर सरहदी साहब भी सहमत हैं और जिसमें मैं समझता हूं कि हर एक सहमत होगा कि हमारे धर्म स्थानों में और पवित्र स्थानों में जहां कि बैठ कर लोग मानसिक शान्ति प्राप्त करेंगे और आध्यात्मिक चिन्तन करेंगे, आज यदि इन स्थानों का किन्हीं राजनीतिक स्वार्थों के लिए गलत प्रयोग होता है वह एकदम अवांछनीय और अनुचित है और सरकार को उस पर रोक लगानी चाहिए । उन अपने धर्म स्थानों में हम लोग बैठ कर मानसिक शान्ति प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, और अध्यात्मिक चिन्तन करेंगे और उन स्थानों में बैठ कर अपने को ऊंचा उठाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ योजनायें बनायेंगे । अगर उन स्थानों पर बैठ कर इस प्रकार की विपरीत स्थिति पैदा की जाती है, तो इस विषय में कोई कदम उठाना आवश्यक है । क्या गृह मंत्री जी और सरकार को यह बात पता नहीं है कि अमृतसर में इस प्रकार की घटना घटी कि पुलिस के एक जिम्मेदार इंस्पैक्टर की स्वर्ण मन्दिर के सामने हत्या की गई और उसके पश्चात् हत्यारा स्वर्ण मन्दिर की चारदीवारी में चला गया ; इस के पश्चात् आज तक पंजाब गवर्नमेंट उस को नहीं पकड़ सकी है । अगर ये धर्म-स्थान ऐसे लोगों के लिये पनाहगाह और शरण देने के स्थान बन जायें, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि गम्भीरता पूर्वक इन धर्म-स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में सोचना पड़ेगा और दृढ़ता के साथ निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा ।

इन स्थानों का योग केवल हत्यारों को पनाह देने के लिये ही नहीं अपितु राजनीतिक बड़ी-बड़ी प्रैस कांफ्रेंसें भी वहां की जाती हैं, जिन में प्रान्तीय सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के खिलाफ विष उगला जाता है और देश की नीति पर आलोचना की जाती है । इस प्रकार की प्रैस कांफरेंसें धर्म-स्थानों की चार-दीवारी में बैठ कर की जाती हैं । क्या हम को पता नहीं है कि १२ जून को दिल्ली के सीसगंज गुरुद्वारे के सामने जो प्रदर्शन हुआ । उस समय वहां पर पुलिस के ऊपर आक्रमण किया गया और गुरुद्वारे के ऊपर से बम और सोडावाटर की बोतलें फैंकी गईं । हम को सोचना पड़ेगा कि आखिर इस प्रकार की चीज कहां तक सही जा सकती है ।

इस आन्दोलन के मूल संचालक, मास्टर तारासिंह, जगह जगह घूम कर कहते फिर रहे हैं कि और सारी बातों को बाद में तय किया जायगा, पहले मैं उन लोगों को चैलेंज करना चाहता हूं, जो यह कहते हैं कि हमारे आन्दोलन का पाकिस्तान से सम्बन्ध है । मुझे जानकारी नहीं कि यह बात किस आधार पर कही जाती है, लेकिन इस बात देख कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि उसी पार्टी के सेक्रेटरी ने बंगल के रकाबगंज गुरुद्वारे में भाषण देते हुये अभी पीछे कहा कि अगर कहीं संत फतेह सिंह शहीद हो जाते, या अपने उपवास में समाप्त हो जाते, तो पाकिस्तानी फौजें इस बात के लिये तैयार खड़ी हुई थीं कि वे पंजाब में प्रवेश कर जायें । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि संत फतेह सिंह जी के शहीद होने और पाकिस्तानी फौजों का आपस में गठबंधन उन्होंने किस तरह से किया । उधर एक ओर तो मास्टर जी कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ इस प्रकार का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । फिर पाकिस्तानी फौजें क्यों अनशन का परिणाम देख रही थी ?

कुछ समय पहले जब लोक सभा का पिछला अधिवेशन हो रहा था, तो यहां पास में प्रदर्शन होने की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई थी । तब लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष को यह व्यवस्था देनी पड़ी थी कि लोक सभा से इतनी दूर तक किसी प्रदर्शन की अनुमति नहीं दी जायगी । लेकिन जब इस लोक सभा से पचास कदम हट कर एक जो वह प्रदर्शन हुआ था जिसे रोकने के लिये दिल्ली पुलिस को

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

व्यवस्था करनी पड़ी। उस में दिल्ली के डिप्टी कमिश्नर और पुलिस के तेंतीस अधिकारियों को घायल होना पड़ा। गुरुद्वारे से बोतलें और पत्थर फेंके गये। तमाम सड़क पटी पड़ी थी, लेकिन उस पर भी पुलिस बिल्कुल अपने को हैल्पलैस अनुभव कर रही थी। वह उस की चारदीवारी में प्रवेश नहीं कर सकती थी। इस से मेरा अभिप्राय यह नहीं है कि उन पवित्र गुरुद्वारों या अन्य पवित्र धर्म स्थानों की रक्षा न की जाये। मेरे कहने का सीधी सी भाषा में स्पष्ठ अभिप्राय यह है कि उन का प्रयोग हत्यारों को शरण देने और इस प्रकार की अन्य अवांछनीय, अराष्ट्रीय कार्यवाहियों के लिये न करने दिया जाये। आज यह होता है कि गुरुद्वारों में बैठ कर पंजाबी सूबे का आन्दोलन चलाया जाता है और पुलिस उन की चारदीवारी में प्रवेश नहीं कर सकती। कल यह हो सकता है कि मस्जिदों में इस तरह के देश-विभाजन के अराष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन चलाये जायें और इसी प्रकार गिरजाघरों से ऐसे आन्दोलनों का सूत्रपात किया जाये। तो क्या ऐसी स्थिति में यह गवर्नमेंट अपने को बिल्कुल हैल्पलैस समझ कर हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठी रहेगी? किस तरह की गवर्नमेंट की स्थिति होगी? इस लिये आज समय है कि इस प्रश्न पर दृढ़ता के साथ कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये और निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिये।

इस विषय में मेरा नम्र निवेदन यह भी है कि गवर्नमेंट को बराबर धर्म-स्थानों की पवित्रता को बनाये रखना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट की ओर से कोई इस प्रकार का कदम तो न उठाया जाये, जिससे उन की पवित्रता में किसी प्रकार से बाधा आये, या उस को हानि पहुंचे। लेकिन उन की पवित्रता को बनाये रखते हुये भी ऐसे पग उठाये जायें कि उन को अनुचित कार्यों के लिये प्रयुक्त न किया जाये। आप को पता है कि केन्द्रीय और पंजाब सरकारों के पास पंजाब के राष्ट्रवादी सिक्खों ने आवेदन-पत्र दिये और वक्तव्य दिये कि गुरुद्वारे पूजा के स्थान हैं, वहां पर बैठकर अकाली पार्टी जो आन्दोलन चला रही है, उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाये। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हत्यारों ने गुरुद्वारों में जाकर शरण ली, गुरुद्वारों से पुलिस पर हमले किये गये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गुरुद्वारों की पवित्रता को बनाये रखने का जो अपना ढंग है, उस ढंग को सुरक्षित रखते हुए भी इस सम्बन्ध में उपयुक्त कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं, हमारी पुलिस में भी इस प्रकार के सात्विक प्रवृत्ति के पवित्र भाई हो सकते हैं, जो सिख हैं और जो गुरुद्वारों के प्रति पवित्र भावना रखते हैं। उनकी ड्यूटी लगा दी जाती कि वे उनके अन्दर से अपराधियों और हत्यारों को पकड़ कर लाते, लेकिन आज जब मैं आपके सामने ये बातें कर रहा हूं, इसी दिल्ली शहर में यह स्थिति चालू है कि सीसगंज गुरुद्वारे में बैठ कर रक्षपाल सिंह आन्दोलन के विषय में योजनायें बनाते हैं। कुछ भले व्यक्तियों के द्वारा उनका विरोध किया जाता है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप उनमें टकराव होता है। समाचारपत्रों में ये सब समाचार छपते हैं।

इससे प्रतीत होता है कि इस स्थिति के विषय में गवर्नमेंट को दृढ़ता के साथ निर्णय लेना चाहिए और उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि धर्म स्थानों की पवित्रता की रक्षा हो। गृह मंत्री महोदय से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि श्री परूलकर के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये। मुझे पता नहीं कि इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करने में उनकी और क्या भावना रही होगी, लेकिन जहां तक प्रस्ताव की मूल भावना का सम्बन्ध है, उसे जहां तक मैं समझ सका हूं, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं और भारत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूं कि इस बारे में दृढ़ता के साथ और अविलम्ब कदम उठाया जाये।

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं, यद्यपि मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत प्लेसिज आफ पिलग्रिमेज को—तीर्थ के जो स्थान हैं, उनको—लाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तावक महोदय को फिर से विचार करना चाहिए । जहां तक पूजा के स्थानों का राजनैतिक प्रचार के लिये दुरुपयोग रोकने का प्रश्न है, इस सम्बन्ध में दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं और अगर हम भारतीय गणराज्य के असाम्प्रदायिक स्वरूप को सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में हमें अन्तिम निर्णय लेने की स्थिति आ गई है । जिन परिस्थितियों में देश का विभाजन हुआ, विभाजन के जिन दुष्परिणामों को हम अभी तक भूल नहीं सके हैं, उनको ध्यान में रख कर हमें ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकना है, जो राष्ट्रीय एकता को दुर्बल करती हैं, भारतीय गणराज्य के असाम्प्रदायिक स्वरूप पर कुठाराघात करती हैं और देश में फिर से साम्प्रदायिकता के उन्माद का जागरण करती हैं ।

हमने एक असाम्प्रदायिक राज्य का निर्माण किया है । इसका स्वाभाविक पर्याय यह है कि राजनीति और सम्प्रदाय को अलग अलग रखा जाना चाहिए । जो राजनीति को सम्प्रदाय के साथ जोड़ते हैं, या सम्प्रदाय को राजनीति के साथ सम्बद्ध करते हैं, वे अन्तःकरण से असाम्प्रदायिकता के सिद्धान्त में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, फिर चाहे वे साम्प्रदायिकता के विरुद्ध कितने ही भाषण दें, अधिवेशन में बैठ कर लम्बे लम्बे प्रस्ताव पास करें । आज राजनीति और सम्प्रदाय को मिलाने के फिर से प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं । अगर इनको रोका नहीं जा सका, तो देश में साम्प्रदायिकता फिर से सिर उठायेगी और हमारी स्वतंत्रता और राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये एक भयंकर संकट खड़ा हो जायेगा ।

हमने लोकतंत्रात्मक मार्ग का अवलम्बन किया है । किसी भी सम्प्रदाय को स्वतंत्रता है कि वह राजनैतिक दल का निर्माण करे, खुले मैदान में आकर चुनाव लड़े, अपनी आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक समस्याओं पर विचार करे । इसके लिए मन्दिर मे, मस्जिद मे, गुरुद्वारे या गिरजाघर मे जाकर आन्दोलन चलाने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि श्री सरहदी साहब ने जहांगीर के काल का उदाहरण दिया । समय बीत गया है । यह केवल सिख बन्धुओं के लिए ही सही नहीं है । अतीत काल में भी जो भी स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्ष हुए, वे सब धर्म के साथ जुड़े हुए थे, लेकिन आज पूजा की पद्धति को और राजनीति को जोड़ने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है । हां, गुरुद्वारे में बैठ कर, मन्दिर में बैठ कर अगर पूजा करने में कोई कठिनाई उत्पन्न होती है, राज्य की ओर से कोई भेदभाव की नीति बरती जाती है, शुद्ध धार्मिक मामलों में, तो उसका विचार हो सकता है । लेकिन मस्जिदों में चुनावों के सम्बन्ध मे फतवे दिये जायें, गुरुद्वारों से एक पृथक राज्य के निर्माण का राजनीतिक और साम्प्रदायिक आन्दोलन चलाया जाए, गिरजाघरों को भारत की एकता को खंडित करने का केन्द्र बनाया जाए और फिर उसकी प्रतिक्रिया के फलस्वरूप लोग मंदिरों में भी राजनीतिक गतिविधियों को ले जाने का प्रयत्न करें, इसका समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता । तेरह वर्ष हुए देश का विभाजन हुए . .

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : आर० एस० एस० की मीटिंगें मंदिरों में ही होती हैं ।

श्री वाजपेयी : आर० एस० एस० कोई राजनैतिक दल नहीं है और मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर होती हैं तो वह भी गलत है और वह चीज भी बन्द होनी चाहिए और जब मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं तो आर० एस० एस० भी बचने वाला नहीं है । मगर कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्यों में

[श्री वाजपेयी]

यह नैतिक साहस होना चाहिये कि इस प्रस्ताव का वे समर्थन करें, मगर यह वह नहीं कर सकते ह वे साम्प्रदायिकता के विरुद्ध भाषण दे सकते हैं, मगर चुनाव लड़ने के लिए साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों से समझौता करते हैं । वे राष्ट्रीयता की बात करते हैं मगर दल के स्वार्थों को बली पर नहीं चढ़ा सकते । यही कारण है कि तेरह वर्ष के बाद भी साम्प्रदायिकता फिर से पनप रही है और यह तब तक नहीं मिटेगी जब तक कि हम इस साम्प्रदायिकता के सम्बन्ध में कभी न समझौता करने वाला दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपनायेंगे । कोई भी दल हो, पूजा का कोई भी स्थान हो, उसको अपनी राजनीतिक गतिविधियां वहां चलाने की छूट नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

अभी कहा गया है कि राजनीतिक गतिविधियों की परिभाषा क्या हो, किसे कहा जाए कि यह राजनीतिक गतिविधि है और किसे कहा जाए कि यह नहीं है । मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए नियम बना रखे हैं कि वे राजनीति में भाग नहीं ले सकते हैं । यह परिभाषा की कठिनाई उनके सामने तो नहीं आती है । सरकार का कोई कर्मचारी अगर राजनीतिक गतिविध में भाग लेता है तो उसे दण्ड भोगना पड़ता है और अगर कोई परिभाषा की कठिनाई है भी तो उस पर बैठ कर विचार किया जा सकता है, उसके सम्बन्ध में लोगों की राय ली जा सकती है और एक ऐसी सर्वसम्मत परिभाषा बनाई जा सकती है जिसके अन्तर्गत सत्ता प्राप्ति को, या राजनीतिक चुनाव लड़ने को इसमें शामिल करते हुए बाकी के सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक अधिकारों पर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध न लगे ।

इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि इस प्रस्ताव की मूल भावना से सब सहमत हों । राजनीतिक गतिविधियों की परिभाषा नहीं हो सकती इसलिये धार्मिक स्थानों में राजनीति चलती रहे, इस चीज को स्वीकार करने के लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूं । सिद्धान्त के रूप में मैं चाहता हूं कि हम स्वीकार कर लें कि समय आ गया है कि पूजा के स्थान राजनीति के अड्डे न बनाये जायें और फिर इसके लिए कैसा कानून बनाया जाए, उसकी परिभाषा क्या हो, उसकी परिधि क्या हो, ये विचार के विषय हो सकते हैं, इन पर मिल बैठ कर हम गम्भीरता से सोच सकते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता को जो संकट है, कोई भी राष्ट्रवादी उसकी ओर से आंखें नहीं मूंद सकता है और यह संकट भिन्न भिन्न रूपों में खड़ा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि हम किसी भी सम्प्रदाय की साम्प्रदायिकता को बरदाश्त न करें, चाहे वह कम संख्या वालों की हो और चाहे अनेक संख्या वालों की । जो नियम बनते हैं वे सबके लिए एक से होते हैं । मगर देखा गया है कि पंजाब में गुरुद्वारों में पुलिस नहीं जा सकती है, मगर चंडीगढ़ के आर्य समाज मन्दिर में पुलिस प्रवेश कर सकती है । अगर नियम बने हुए हैं तो सभी के लिए एक से होने चाहियें । अभी जालन्धर में आर्य समाज मन्दिर में प्रवेश पर रोक लगा दी गई थी जब कि महीनों तक गुरुद्वारों का उपयोग क्या एक साम्प्रदायिक आन्दोलन को चलाने के लिए नहीं होता रहा है ? वह रोक उठा ली गई है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं । मैं इस बात का समर्थन नहीं करता कि आर्य समाज के मन्दिरों में राजनीतिक गतिविधियां चलें । मैं कहता हूं कि किसी को भी इस तरह की कार्रवाइयां करने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये, फिर चाहे वे गुरुद्वारे हों, चाहे आर्य समाज मन्दिर हों या दूसरे धर्म स्थान हों । इस सम्बन्ध में हमें कट्टरता तथा कठोरता की नीति अपनाने की आवश्यकता है । अगर आपने इस नीति को नहीं अपनाया तो असाम्प्रदायिक राज्य स्थापित करने

का हमारा स्वप्न कभी भी सत्य नहीं हो सकेगा। देश के विभाजन से भी हम अगर शिक्षा नहीं लेंगे, राजनीति को मजहब से अलग नहीं रखेंगे, इस सम्बन्ध में जनमत की भावना का कानून के रूप में प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे तो केवल यह कह कर कि जनमत जागृत किया जाए कोई अधिक परिणाम नहीं निकल सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दू कोड बिल के बारे में जनमत कितना जागृत किया गया था ? हिन्दू कोड बिल तो बन गया मगर सिविल कोड बिल अभी तक नहीं बना है। गुरुद्वारों में पुलिस प्रवेश नहीं कर सकती है, आर्य समाज मन्दिरों में कर सकती है। मस्जिदों में चुनाव जीतने के लिए फतवे दिये जा सकते हैं, विदेशी मिशनरीज गिरजाघरों में बैठ कर राष्ट्रीय एकता का विच्छेद करने के लिए षडयंत्र कर सकती हैं और इन सब चीजों को आज बर्दाश्त किया जाता है। अगर इन संकटों को हम आज भी नहीं समझेंगे तो हमारी स्वतंत्रता और हमारी राष्ट्रीयता की रक्षा नहीं हो सकेगी।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रस्ताव नहीं है यह शासन को कसौटी पर कसा जा रहा है और एक एक कांग्रेसी की राष्ट्रीयता को मानों आज चुनौती दी जा रही है। अगर वे चाहते हैं कि राजनीति का साम्प्रदायिकता में प्रवेश नहीं होना चाहिये तो इस प्रस्ताव का उनको समर्थन करना चाहिये वरना कहा जाएगा कि वे राष्ट्रीय एकता की बातें तो कर सकते हैं मगर उसके निर्माण के लिए कदम नहीं उठा सकते हैं।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि श्री परुलकर जी की इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करने में क्या मंशा थी, कुछ उनके दिल में काला काला चोर था या सद्भावना थी, मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं।

श्री त० ब० विट्ठल राव (खम्मम) : सद्भावना थी।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : अगर उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को एक डेढ़ साल पहले रखा होता जबकि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाले उन्हीं साथियों का, उन्हीं दोस्तों का साथ दे रहे थे और उन्हीं धर्म स्थानों का उपयोग कर रहे थे जिन के उपयोग पर आज प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की मांग की जा रही है तो मैं समझ सकता था कि वह सद्भावना के साथ इस प्रस्ताव को लाये हैं ...

श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही (पुरी) : कब की बात है ?

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : जनरल इलैक्शन की बात है। इसको सारा देश जानता है और अगर मेरे ये भाई नहीं जानते हैं और कहते जाते है कि दो और दो तीन होते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि इनका इलाज कहीं दूसरी जगह हो सकता है, आगरा में या अमृतसर के अन्दर हो सकता है, यहां इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है।

मेरे एक भाई ने चुनौती दी है और इधर बैठने वालों के बारे में कुछ बातें कही हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि सरहदी जी ने बातें कही हैं वे सही नहीं हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि आज वक्त आ गया है कि हम कानून बनायें। हमने जनमत जागृत करने की कोशिश की और पंजाब में बहुत ज्यादा इसके लियेकुर्बानियां भी दी गईं। पंजाब की यह बदकिस्मती है कि उसे फिरकादारी से जोकि धार्मिक स्थानों में पनपती है, नुक्सान उठाना पड़ा है। इस देश के दो प्रदेश हैं जिन का विभाजन हुआ, एक पंजाब का और दूसरे बंगाल का। बंगाल में उतने आदमियों की हत्या नहीं हुई जितने आदमियों की पंजाब में हुई और उन हत्याओं के पीछे जहां मेरे उन साथी के साथियों का हाथ हो सकता है जोकि अब चले गये हैं,

[श्री बाजपेयी]

राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ का हाथ हो सकता है वहां दूसरे भाइयों का भी चाहे वे सिख फिरकापरस्त हों या हिन्दू फिरकापरस्त उनका भी हाथ हो सकता है और था। मुस्लिम फिरकापरस्तों का भी उसमें हाथ था।

पंजाब में सन १९३७ में जब एक सियासी पार्टी कांग्रेस को हरा कर मैदान में आई, तो मैंने उसकी मुखालिफत की। मेरा इशारा यूनियनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ है। लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि उसने पंजाब के अन्दर एक हवा पैदा की थी जो फिरकापरस्ती से ऊंची थी। उस फिरकापरस्ती से ऊंची हवा को खराब करते के लिये हम जानते हैं कि शहीदगंज का इस्तेमाल किया गया, मस्जिदों का इस्तेमाल किया गया। यह पंजाब का इतिहास है। मेरे साथी कहते हैं और पूछते हैं कि समय आ गया है या नहीं ? मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले पांच सालों में पंजाब के अन्दर क्या क्या हुआ है? क्या पंजाब के अन्दर गुरुद्वारों से एक सियासी तहरीक नहीं उठी थी और उस तहरीक के दौरान में क्या १२-१३ हजार व्यक्ति जेल नहीं गए थे और क्या पंजाब के लोगों से टैक्सों के जरिये वसूल किया गया लाखों रुपया इस तहरीक को दबाने के लिए बरबाद नहीं किया गया था ? उसके बाद फिर जनमत जागृत करने का मौका दिया गया। गुरुद्वारों के चुनाव हुए, आम सिखों को मौका दिया गया कि वे सोच कर राय दें और उन्होंने क्या राय दी? यह बात सही है कि पहले गुरुद्वारा चुनाव के अन्दर हम सिर्फ तीन सीटें जीते थे और दूसरे गुरुद्वारा चुनाव में हम पांच जीते। तरक्की हमने की, लेकिन क्या वह तरक्की ऐसी थी, क्या उसकी रफ्तार ऐसी थी कि हम हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठ जाते? मेरा खयाल है कि वह तरक्की ऐसी नहीं थी कि हम शान्ति से बैठ जाये। इस सदन को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं शास्त्री जी से भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या शास्त्री जी का इसमें हिस्सा नहीं था? श्री बाजपेयी ने चन्डीगढ़ आर्यसमाज मन्दिर की दुहाई दी है, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आर्यसमाज मन्दिर चन्दडीगढ़ से वह सत्याग्रह नहीं चला जो एक तरह से राजनीतिक था और जिसके पीछे उन भाइयों का हाथ था जो वजारत से निकले थे? पंजाब के अन्दर उन्होंने और उन भाइयों ने जो अगुआ थे क्या सच्चर फार्मूले पर दस्तखत किये...

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सच्चर फार्मूले की उस धारा का ही विरोध किया गया था जो भाषा से सम्बन्ध रखती थी क्योंकि वह विशुद्ध सांस्कृतिक प्रश्न था।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : शास्त्री जी को दस्तखत करने का मौका नहीं मिला था, आगे मिलेगा तो वे कैसे दस्तखत करेंगे यह मुझे मालूम नहीं, लेकिन उन भाइयों ने, जिनमें हमारे सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों भी थे, सच्चर फार्मूले पर दस्तखत नहीं किये, वे उसका विरोध करने वाले थे। लेकिन प्रोफेसर शेर सिंह ने, जो कि शास्त्री जी के साथी हैं, सच्चर फार्मूले पर दस्तखत किए थे, आर्यसमाज मन्दिर का इस्तेमाल किया, और अगर सरहदी साहब के साथियों ने गुरुद्वारों जैसे धार्मिक स्थानों को अपवित्र किया तो इन लोगों ने आर्यसमाज मन्दिर को भी अपवित्र किया। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि चाहे

आर० एस० एस० वाले अपवित्र करें या अकाली दल वाले अपवित्र करें, हम को उसके लिये जवाब देह होना है।

मैं जानता हूं कि पंजाब के अन्दर दूसरे प्रदेशों के मुकाबले बहुत तरक्की हुई। उसी पंजाब सूबे के अन्दर, जिसमें आज से १४ साल पहले तकरीबन ४ लाख आदमियों की हत्या हुई और २८ जिलों वाला सूबा १२।१२ जिलों का सूबा बन गया और वह तबाह हुआ, पिछले १४ सालों के अन्दर ऊपर उठा और उसमें तरक्की की रफ्तार बहुत तेज रही। दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर उसकी तरक्की की जो रफ्तार रही है वह किसी भी दूसरे प्रदेश के लिये एक एन्विएबल पोजीशन है। पंजाब ने हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे प्रदेशों को तरक्की की तरफ जाने का एक सबक दिया। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि जहां पंजाब के अन्दर कांग्रेस सरकार और कांग्रेस पार्टी मजबूती के साथ चल रही थी, पंजाब बहुत आगे बढ़ आया, पंजाब के अन्दर दस सालों में अनाज की पैदावार दुगनी बढ़ी, नहरी सिचाई को उसने तिगुना किया और बिजली के तारों को सातगुना किया। दस सालों के अन्दर अस्पतालों को दूना किया, वहां यह भी सही है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के भीतर कभी शास्त्री जी मैदान में आ गये तो कभी सरहदी साहब के साथी मैदान में आ गये। उन्होंने ६० हजार आदमियों को, उन शूरवीरों को जो पंजाब की तरक्की के लिये आगे बढ़ सकते थे, जो हिन्दी और पंजाबी की तरक्की के लिये आगे बढ़ सकते थे, भड़काया। मैं रोहतक जिले का रहने वाला हूं, मैं जब पढ़ता था या १३ या १४ साल पहले पंजाब के अन्दर कोई ऐसा सरकारी स्कूल नहीं था जहां हिन्दी पढ़ाई जाती हो, और आज पंजाब के अन्दर, रोहतक जिले की बात नहीं कहता, अमृतसर जिले में भी, और जो नया पहाड़ी जिला है उसके अन्दर भी, कोई ऐसा स्कूल नहीं है, कोई ऐसा मेवों का भी स्कूल नहीं है, जहां हिन्दी न पढ़ाई जाती हो। लेकिन शास्त्री जी और उन के साथियों ने पंजाब के अन्दर धार्मिक स्थान से, आर्यसमाज मन्दिर से, एक तूफान बर्पा किया।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : On a point of order सभापति जी, भाषा का सम्बन्ध राजनीति से चौधरी साहब जोड़ रहे हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। भाषा तो विशुद्ध रूप से एक सांस्कृतिक प्रश्न है। अगर पंजाब के विभाजन के लिये इस तरह की कोई चीज हुई होती तो दूसरी बात थी।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : यह कोई प्वाईंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order. The hon. Member may proceed.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं और मैं भी जानता हूं कि बम्बई के अन्दर भाषा के नाम पर तूफान उठा और उसके पीछे सयासत थी। पंजाब के लिये भी मैं जानता हूं कि यह बात ठीक है। अब जरा सच्ची बात हुई है तो शास्त्री जी को दुःख पहुंचा। सरहदी साहब का हौसला था कि उन के ऊपर गाली पड़ रही थी वह चुपचाप शांति से सुन रहे थे। शास्त्री जी ने वह हौसला नहीं दिखलाया। लेकिन इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता, पंजाब का कोई भी आदमी नहीं इन्कार कर सकता है कि वहां पर जो मूवमेंट हिन्दी के नाम पर और पंजाबी के नाम पर चलाया गया उस के पीछे सयासत नहीं थी। शास्त्री जी, जो पंजाब के नहीं हैं, इन्कार कर सकते हैं और मेरे भाई स्नातक साहब भी कर सकते हैं।

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : आप हरियाना प्रान्त चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मैं चाहता था कि हर एक बात का जवाब दूं, लेकिन मेरा समय सीमित है ।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक (अलीगढ़–रक्षित–अनुसूचित जातियां) : आप इरेलेवेंट बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबांकी) : मैं एक व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। जहां पर धार्मिक स्थानों को राजनीति के लिये प्रयोग न करने का प्रश्न है वहा पंचवर्षीय योजना कैसे आ गई या पंजाबी सूबे की बात कैसे आ गई । अगर सभापति महोदय इसे रोकेंगे नहीं तो समय व्यर्थ नहीं हो जायेगा क्या ?

सभापति महोदय : यह इस के अन्दर आता है ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : आप अच्छी तरह समझते हैं कि यह प्रश्न क्यों उठाये जा रहे हैं, इस लिये मैं उन का जवाब देने में समय नहीं लगाऊंगा ।

मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा था कि धार्मिक स्थानों को किस तरह पर पंजाब के अन्दर अपवित्र किया गया । केरल का मुझे पता नहीं, केरल का दुःख होगा मेरे साथी को, लेकिन मुझे पंजाब का दुःख है, उन पंजाबियों का जिन का खून वहा जिन का करोड़ों रुपया लगा, पिछले पांच सालों के अन्दर पंजाब में कम से कम डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया हिन्दी और पंजाबी और गुरुद्वारों और मन्दिरों को इस्तेमाल करने वालों के खिलाफ लगा, जो कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर तरक्की के कामों में लग सकता था । अगर मेरे साथी समझना चाहते हैं कि इस का क्या वास्ता है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस का सीधा वास्ता है और मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि धार्मिक स्थानों का इस्तेमाल ऐसे कामों में किया जाय ताकि उस पर हमारा पैसा खर्च न हो ।

इसी के साथ मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि यहां बड़ी बड़ी कोशिशें हुई गुरुद्वारों को इस्तेमाल करने की और जैसा शास्त्री जी ने कहा, मैं उन से सोलह आने सहमत हूं गुरुद्वारों के बारे में, मुझे उन से कोई विरोध नहीं और मैं जानता हूं कि जिस तरह से पंजाब के अन्दर गुरुद्वारे इस्तेमाल हुए, उस तरह से नहीं इस्तेमाल होने चाहिये थे । पंजाब के लिये यह एक शर्म की बात है, और खास तौर पर जो भाई गुरू नानक देव को मानते हैं, और जिन्होंने ऐसा किया, उन के लिये तो और भी शर्म की बात है, लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ जो भाई महर्षि दयानन्द को मानते हैं, उन्होंने मन्दिरों को इस्तेमाल किया, तो उन के लिये भी यह शर्म की बात थी ।

इतना कहते हुये मैं एक बात सरकार से भी कहना चाहता हूं । जहां सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह कानून बनाये, वहां यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग गुरुद्वारों को भूख हड़ताल के लिये इस्तेमाल कर के सरकार को डराना चाहते हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान बना, जिस संविधान के अन्दर रक्खा गया कि पंजाब एक है, वह द्विभाषी सूबा है, एक हिन्दी रीजन और दूसरा पंजाबी रीजन, उस का खयाल न कर के जो पंजाब को एक भाषी सूबा बनाना चाहते हैं, उन का भी हमें मुकाबला करना है । मुझे मालम है कि आज लोग ४४ हजार आदमियों का दावा करते हैं गुरुद्वारों में बैठ कर और सरकार भी मानती है कि तीस हजार आदमी जेलों

में गये, इस में गुरुद्वारों का पैसा लगा और देश का वायमंडल और सूबे का वायुमंडल खराब हुआ, हमें उन लोगों से दब कर नहीं चलना है । हमें पंजाब को आगे बढ़ाना है, हिन्दुस्तान को आगे बढ़ाना है और इस देश के अन्दर निरधर्मी सरकार स्थापित करना है, जैसा कि हम मानते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि अब वक्त आ गया है इस के लिये हम को कायदे कानून बनाने हैं और इस तरह की चीजों पर रोक लगाने के लिये जल्दी कानन बनाया जाय । सरहदी साहब की यह बात ठीक है, और मैं सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों की तारीफ करता हूं कि उन्होंने धार्मिक स्थानों में दखलअन्दाजी नहीं की । यह एक बहुत अच्छा सबूत था कि किस तरह से अच्छे ढंग से लोगों का मुकाबला किया जा सकता है ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं तो उम्मीद करता था कि आज सरदार सरहदी १६ आने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करेंगे और इस बात का सबूत देंगे कि सरदार प्रताप सिंह की प्रेरणा का उनके दिल पर असर हुआ है । पर मैं ने देखा कि सरदार हरहदी पर उनकी प्रेरणा का असर नहीं हुआ । इसलिये मैं महसूस करता हूं कि कायदे और कानून की बड़ी तेजी से जरूरत है और उनसे डरना भी नहीं चाहिये ।

Mr. Chairman: The House will now stand adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 20, 1961/Phalguna 1, 1882 (Saka).

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 485—526

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
84	Espionage ring	485—93
85	Working hours in Government offices	493—95
86	World Bank aid for Third Plan	495—500
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88	Service of Librarians	503-04
89	Scientific and Industrial Research	504-05
90	Aligarh University Enquiry Committee	506—15
91	Barsua mines	515—17
92	Oil exploration in Jaisalmer	518—20
93	Violation of air space	520—26

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 526—610

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83	Scarcity of houses in Delhi	626-27
94	Science Museum in Delhi	527
95	Paintings of Raja Ravi Varma	527-28
96	Petroleum products	528
97	Coal supply to U. P.	528-29
98	Supply of limestone and dolomite for steel plants	529—31
99	Projects to be financed with credit from U.S.S.R.	531
100	United Provinces Commercial Corporation	531-32
101	Central Sanskrit Institute	532-33
102	Pension cases of Indo-Pak employees	533
103	Cheap books on technical subjects	533-34
104	Smuggling of gold	534-35
105	Teachers	535
106	Polytechnic at Kendrapara	535-36
107	Loan from International Development Association	536
108	Noonmati refinery	536-37
109	Archaeological excavations at Aswan Dam site	537-38
110	Boot plant	538
111	Rourkela steel	538-39
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113	Urban Panchayats in Delhi	539-40
114	Issue of Joint L.I. policies	540
115	Third Finance Commission	540-41

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116	Bhilai steel plant	521
117	Smuggling of currency	541-42
118	Rural Insurance Scheme	542
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121	Oil deposits in Rudrasagar	543-44
122	Mrs. Ellen Roy murder case	544
123	Utilisation of iron ore fines	544-45
124	Manufacture of tanks	545
125	Arms rules	546
126	Whitley Councils	546-47
127	Sui gas	547
128	Home Guards	547-48
129	Bokaro and Raniganj coal fields	548
130	Successor to Nawab of Bhopal	548-49
131	Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO	549
132	D.L.F. loan for fertilizer plant	550
133	Neyveli plant	550
134	Alloy and tool steel plant	551
135	Mineral Survey of Jammu and Kashmir	551
136	Three-Year Degree Course in U. P.	552
137	Air crash in Kashmir	552
138	India Office Library	552—53
139	Compulsory National Service	553
140	Manufacture of one-ton trucks	553—54

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164	Minicoy and Laccadive Islands	554
165	Abduction cases in Delhi	554
166	Loan due from Andhra Pradesh	555
167	Graduation in fisheries agriculture and geology	555—56
168	Scientific researches in Universities	556
169	Rubber technology	555—57
170	Government officers in public undertakings	557

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
171	Development of Marathi language	557
172	Archaeological excavations in Maharashtra	558
173	Iron ore deposits in Purli-Vaijnath	558
174	Supply of iron sheets to Manipur and Tripura	558–59
175	Supply of iron and steel for Bihar	559
176	Production of tobacco	560
177	Financial help to children of political sufferers	560—62
178	Steel plants	561–62
179	Political sufferers in Orissa	563
180	Distribution of wire	563–64
181	Lok Sahayak sena	565
182	Central after care homes in Punjab	565
183	Promotion of Inter-State Understanding among students	566
184	Ship for inter-island communications in Andaman and Nicobar	566
185	Government employees	566–67
186	Girls school in port Blair	567
187	Coconut plantation in Ross Island (Port Blair)	567–68
188	Film Finance Corporation	568
189	Education of children of Manipur and Tripura	569
190	Hindi instructors	969–70
191	Hindi terminology	569—72
192	Import of tim plates	571
193	Foreign aid for Third Plan	571—73
194	Gurdwara Sisganj	573
195	New Hundred Rupee Notes	573–74
196	Air crash near Moga	574–75
197	Students going abroad	575
198	North-Western Circle of Archaeological Department	575–76
199	Foreign assistance for propagation of Christianity	576
200	Violation of foreign exchange rules	576–77
201	Pakistani Nationals	577
202	Civilians in Defence Establishments	578
203	Census enumerator waylaid by Naga Hostiles	578–79
204	Class III employees of Government of India	579–80
205	Museum at Ratangir	580
206	Financial assistance to Journal 'Sewak'	580–81
207	Removal of untouchability in Orissa	581
208	Yogic Asanas	581–82
209	Repayment of L.I.C. loans by Anand Bazar Pratika	582
210	Divorce cases	582–83
211	Jama Masjid, Delhi	583
212	Cultivable lands in cantonments	583–84
213	Border roads	584–85
214	Government employees	585
	Rural higher education	585—87
216	Scheduled Tribes in Orissa	587
217	Mid-term elections in Kerala	587–88
218	Geological survey of Orissa	588–89
219	Private capital investment from U.S.A.	589–90
220	Orissa State Museum	590
221	Scientific Research in Utkal University	590–91
222	Moosabagh Palace, Lucknow	591
223	Coal supply to steel plants	591–92
224.	Eudacation of children of Pondicherry Administration employees	593
225	Interest payable by public and private sector industries	593–94
226	Rupar finds	594–95
227	Agartala Municipality Elections	595
228	Relief to gale victims in Tripura	595–96
229	Primary education in Kerala	596
230	Central Board and Local boards of Reserve Bank	596–97
231	Merger of State Associated Banks	597

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

232	Unit trust	597-98
233	Refreshment to Delhi Schoo children	598
234	British and U. S. investments in India	598-99
35	Issue of landing certificates at Palam	599-600
236	Economy in Central Government Offices	600-01
237	Training in steel industry	601
238	L.I.C. bussiness	601-02
239	Campus work projects	602
240	Stone age find at Fatehpur Sikri	602-03
241	Pay scales of Assistants	603
242	Death penalties in Manipur	603-04
243	Employees in Steel plants	604
244	"Fuller's Earth "	604-05
245	Demands of pensioners	605-06
246	Moratorium on banks	606-07
247	Defence Prodction Organisation	607-08
248	Ordnance factories	608-09
249	Winding up of Prabhakar Bank Ltd.	609
250	Economy Drive	609-10
251	Wagons	610

Correction of answer to U.S.Q. No. 235 dated 16-11-1960.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 613—15

(1) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings givn by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha :

(*i*) Supplementary Statemen No. I. Twelfth Session, 1960

(*ii*) Supplementary Statement No. V. Eleventh Session, 1960

(*iii*) Supplementary Statement No. X. Tenth Session, 1960

(*iv*) plementary Stetament No. XIII Ninth Session, 1959

(*v*) Supplementary Statement No. XV. Eighth Session, 1959

(*vi*) Supplementary Statement No. XXII. Seventh Session, 1959

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(*vii*) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIV Fourth Session, 1958.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 18 dated the 7th January, 1961 under sub-seection (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

(3) A copy of each of the follow- Notifications, under subsection (2) of Section 3 of the All India Service Act, 1951 :

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 1413 dated the 3rd December, 1960 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ruls, 1954.

(*ii*) G.S.R. No. 1414 dated the 3rd December, 1960 making certain amendmnts Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay Rules, 1954.

(4) A copy of the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April, 1959 to March, 1960 under Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(5) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India along with the Audited Accounts for the period ending the 31st March, 1960 (English and Hindi Versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED. 615

Hundred and fifth Report was presented.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE PRESENTED. 615

Report of Joint Committee on the Maternity Benefit Bill was presented.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 616

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) made a statement correcting the replies given on the 21st November, 1960 to Supplementaries by Sarvashri Bahadur Singh and M. L. Dwivedi on Starred Question No. 267 regarding Hindi Encyclopaedia . .

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . 617

Sixty-first Report was adopted.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 617-18

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved for election of two Members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be members of Central Advisory Board of Anthropology. The motion was adopted.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . 619—80

Further discussion on the motion to consider the two Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill and the amendment thereto for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon continued. The amendment was negatived and the motion to consider the Bill was adopted. Thereafter clause by-clause consideration was taken up but was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . 681

Seventy-Sixth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION NEGATIVED 681—714

Discussion on the Resolution *re.* Enhancement of the rate of contribution under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, moved by Shri Warier on 16th December, 1960, was resumed. Shri Warior replied to the Debate. The Resolution was negatived.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION . . 714—49

Shri Parulekar moved the Resolution *re.* Prevention of the Use of Places of Religious Worship for political propaganda. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1961/PHALGUNA 1, 1882 (SAKA)

Further clause-by-clause consideration of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill and passing thereof; and discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address .

GMGIPND—LSII—1994 (Ai) LS—27-2-61—900